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Japan

Kaifu Addresses News Conference 27 Sep

Discusses Gulf Situation

OW2709141890 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0830 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Statement by Prime Minister Kaifu at the start of a news conference with the press corps at his official residence in Tokyo—live]

[Text] I plan to leave tomorrow, 28 September, to attend the world's summit for children, and then go on to tour five Middle East countries. During the visit to these countries, I will clarify our country's position regarding the framework of a new international order and on ways of solving the Gulf region situation in a fair and peaceful manner.

Our position is that of defending international justice. For a powerful nation to invade and annex a weak and small country by force is an act that flatly denies the new order of international relations. The previous status quo needs to be restored. All foreign nationals—including the Japanese—now detained as hostages in Iraq should be set free without delay by peaceful means. I will present my views to the top leaders of the countries I visit, and in turn I will earnestly listen to their views. I would like to have comprehensive discussions on how our country's diplomacy and basic thinking should be, vis-a-vis the Middle East, in the future. I would like to have talks so that Japan's contributions can be useful in the efforts by the UN for the restoration of peace in the region.

Concerning plans for contributions to the Middle East, I had a chance to explain this right here on 29 August. Since then, our contributions have taken visible forms—the dispatch of a medical team, the transportation of commodities, or the repatriation of Asian refugees to their home countries. These actions would not have been possible without cooperation from the people concerned. I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks to them. The government, as I said on the previous occasion, will need to take supplemental actions where two areas are concerned. A total of $4 billion has been appropriated for use by the multinational force and the frontline countries in the Gulf region—particularly those countries which are feeling the impact of the current economic strategy in various ways, but still are trying bravely to defend the justice of international society.

Separate from it, $24 million has been contributed through a UN agency to help refugees in and around Jordan.

During the forthcoming tour, I plan to personally meet with the advance party of the Japanese medical team now stationed in Saudi Arabia. I will also personally visit Jordan to see what we can do there.

Anyway, the problem this time happened when the East and the West for the first time were in the process of overcoming their ideas from the days of the cold war; peace was coming to the world; and a new era was beginning. It happened when people were discussing a design for peace and prosperity in the world. This came as a surprise attack when people were beginning to feel relieved [by the easing of tensions]. Their [Iraq's] act was reckless.

On the other hand, the UN has come to exercise its functions. The United States and the Soviet Union, which so far had been confronting each other, have started to cooperate in moves toward establishing a new world order—a framework of peace. I think it is only natural that Japan must support the UN peacekeeping efforts, based on the principle of upholding the United Nations.

Remonstrating our situation, that we had no systems and laws at the time when we tried to worked out contributory measures to cooperate with the UN peacekeeping activities, the government has drawn up a draft bill on UN peacekeeping cooperation. The government has just completed the outline of the bill. To explain the major point of the outline, it calls for making preparations to cooperate with the peacekeeping activities, in line with the UN resolutions. Of course, in Japan there is the Constitution. Japan has its Constitution, and it is only natural that Japan must act within the framework of that Constitution. A peacekeeping cooperation corps, to be organized based on the draft bill on peacekeeping cooperation, will not pose any threat through force or the exercise of force. The government plans to call upon people in all walks of life to participate in the corps. I would like to ask that the nation see the corps as Japan's means for cooperating with UN peacekeeping activities. As evident in various debates, I think that the Japanese Constitution is aimed at securing lasting peace and enhancing the lofty ideals which govern mutual relationships among mankind.

Although the Constitution calls for a life based on justice and truth, there are nations which threaten world peace through the use of force which cannot be controlled by the justice and truthfulness which is loudly advocated in the preamble of the Japanese Constitution. In response, the United Nations is attempting to resolve issues resulting form the threat, saying that it is no good to threaten world peace. The United Nations is asking all nations to cooperate with it, by making efforts to resolve the issues based on the resolutions which it has adopted. Accordingly, Japan should on the basis of national honor cooperate fully with the United Nations, since Japan pledged to help achieve the purpose of its lofty ideals when it made a new start in the postwar era. The government has worked out the outline of its draft bill on UN peacekeeping cooperation, under which Japan can provide cooperation to the peacekeeping activities within permitted limit under the constitutional framework, and without resorting to any military strength and the use of force. I think that we should use every means to make the international efforts, centering on the United Nations, a success. There are many nations like Japan which have thus far safeguarded peace, using the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty as a deterrent. I think that no nation except for the United States and the Soviet Union can solely depend upon itself. It is not permissible to annex other nations after invading them and then attempt to make that invasion and annexation an established fact within the new world order that was created in the wake of the collapse in the confrontational framework between the United States and the Soviet Union. I think that it is important to frame international rules not to permit such acts.

Therefore, I believe that Japan should cooperate with international efforts, centering on the United Nations, to maintain world peace. During World War II, I was a second-year student at a junior high school. From the standpoint of deeply examining itself, Japan pledged that it would not be a military power and repeat aggressive wars, holding up a lofty ideal of peace, as I have just mentioned a little while ago. Japan has held fast on to the ideology of a peace-loving nation, and this has made great contributions toward safeguarding peace and stability in the Asian region. I think about this with humility.

In order to keep the international order to safeguard world peace and stability, I think that Japan should pursue in a peace diplomacy centering on the United Nations, upholding its ideal of loving peace which it has thus far upheld. I would like to ask for your understanding.

Question, Answer Session Held

OW2809025090 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0830 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Questions and answer session by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu following his news conference at his official residence in Tokyo on a UN peace cooperation bill with unidentified reporters—live]

[Text] [Reporter] I understand that the missions of the UN Peace Cooperation Corps, which you have just explained, include those of so-called logistics, like transportation and communications. Some allege that this, in itself, falls within the purview of military activity. If such missions are carried out, it is possible to assume that a situation will arise when corps members have to respond with arms upon attack from an adversary. Is it your interpretation that this will be permissible under the constitution? My question is about interpretation of the UN Peace Cooperation Bill in relation to the constitution. I would like to have your views on that first of all.

[Kaifu] As I said, the dispatch of the corps does not conflict with the constitution since the UN Peace Cooperation Corps is aimed at making as much contributions as possible to peacekeeping activities in nonmilitary fields unattended with an exercise of armed force, in line with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations. Furthemore, aside from the question of whether it conflicts with the constitution or it does not conflict with the constitution, it is necessary that we support the peacekeeping activities to attain the lofty ideal as a peace-loving nation by which Japan has lived so far.

Naturally, the exercise of military force or intimidation by military force is not even assumed. That being the case, it is not assumed that the Peace Cooperation Corps will be put into a situation as you specifically mentioned.

[Reporter] The outline of the bill appears that it will be possible for some of the Self-Defense Force [SDF] organizations to take part in the activity. However, Asian countries—the Chinese ambassador and Chinese General Secretary Jiang Zemin, for instance—have expressed concern over the dispatch of the SDF overseas. Such concern has been expressed not only at home but also in neighboring nations in Asia. What do you think of this?

[Kaifu] I think that we have not yet explained sufficiently about the corps. We will explain to the Asian nations about the purpose of the corps. Japan intends to carry out activities as a UN member nation in line with the resolutions in which China, as a member nation of the UN Security Council, participated. In accordance with the resolution in which China also took part, Japan wishes to discharge its obligation as a member in peaceful areas only. Moreover, this will not be attended with the exercise of armed force. Therefore, I believe that, if we explain its substance thoroughly, they will understand. To date, Japan absolutely has not sent its troops overseas. Japan does not dispatch its troops overseas for the purpose of exercising armed force but it does dispatch overseas for various activities—observation of the Antarctic Pole, for instance. Therefore, the corps will carry out work unattended with the exercise of armed force. This is to support the UN peacekeeping activities. Now is a time when a new, peaceful world order is in the making and when the world is trying to establish a new UN-centered order. At such a time, Japan is trying to work as much as it can under these UN resolutions and in support of them. This is Japan's intention and I intend fully to explain about this. I hope to win their understanding of such cooperative activities of Japan. I have heard criticisms both at home and abroad that Japan's deeds to date show Japan only depends on money or that Japan thinks it is doing its part only if it puts out money. From the beginning I was thinking that we should tide over that sort of thing and render as much cooperation as we can by hard work. Therefore, we must remain strictly within the limit, direction, and framework. At the same time, I want to bring up another thing. Should there still be doubts about the dispatch of SDF personnel overseas—although this is really not a troop dispatch—we are forming a new framework called a UN Peace Cooperation Corps. We not only will bring the SDF there, but I also want to ask all the nation to join it. National public service personnel, local government public service employees, and private citizens are all welcome to join it. My basic idea is that anyone approving of this idea and aspiration and wishing personally to take part in UN peacekeeping activities should be allowed to do so. Therefore, even those who take part in the corps from the SDF will be placed under the Peace Cooperation Corps command and act as corps members. I think that civilian control and democracy are firmly established in Japan. Therefore, I intend to appeal to and win the understanding of China and other Asian neighbors, which you mentioned, so that they may not have such doubts. The Peace Cooperation Corps will cooperate in activities to defend the cause of the world under UN resolutions strictly in peaceful areas only.

[Reporter] What will the status of SDF personnel participating in the Peace Cooperation Corps be? Will it be a concurrent duty or a temporary transfer?

[Kaifu] I really am sorry, but we have just worked out an outline of a government draft. We plan to let everyone take part in it and we do not intend to limit it to specific persons only. Therefore, various cases can be supposed. There can be national public service personnel in special positions, those in general positions, and local public service employees. We will keep the door wide open to the people. If you ladies and gentlemen want to participate in it and raise your hands, we will say: Go ahead, please. In the case of SDF personnel, about whom you asked, the SDF members will be put under the commander of the corps and they will become corps members. We are still working on a frame for the outline of the bill now. Because this involves ministries and agencies concerned including the Cabinet Legislative Bureau, National Personnel Authority, and even the Management and Coordination Agency, I am now having specialists at those agencies work out legal details with respect to the question of the legal system. When they come up with a proper decision, I will announce it. However, those from the SDF will become Peace Cooperation Corps members and act under its command. That is what I am projecting now.

[Reporter] If SDF personnel participate in it, are you going to authorize them to carry a minimum level of arms—small arms, for example? Also, if the SDF takes part in it as units, will it be authorized to use transport planes, supply ships, and other logistical equipment?

[Kaifu] If you look at the conception from other viewpoints, I think that you will understand it very well. As I have said many times, the corps will not exercise armed force, nor will it intimidate someone with armed force. Since they do not intend to use force, we plan to send them with no arms in principle. It seems that among the various arguments being made now are those about where the corps will be sent and what mission it will be assigned. However, my basic idea is that it will not be sent to places where they need to worry about these things. What demands will there be? In the case of the latest Middle East conflict, for instance, when we worked out our first contribution package, we started from scratch in exploring what contributions would be permissible. Various things were conceivable—marine and aerial transport to bases, sending a medical team to engage in medical services at hospitals and other places, or helping refugees, for instance. Therefore, I think that when this program makes progress, there will be a mode of conduct and various other aspects established. Because, in principle, the corps will be sent unarmed and also because no one knows what phenomenon will occur, I think that we clearly must establish guidelines for action. We currently have only decided on a rough outline. What I can state clearly at this stage is that we will not send it to a place to be attended with such a danger.

[Reporter] How about transports, supply ships, and other logistical equipment?

[Kaifu] Frankly, planes are needed for repatriating refugees. When we sent a medical team recently, we needed planes. Ships are also needed to transport goods. Various troubles arose each time we did so. This is just as you in the media reported it. If we have a legal system allowing the use of equipment and material for such purposes in sending an organization or a group, I think it will meet the purpose. That is my judgment.

[Reporter] The view seems to be gaining force in the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] that, if UN forces are formed in the future, Japan should send the SDF itself. Do you have the intention to examine, in your capacity as prime minister, a revision of the SDF Law sometime in the future along those lines?

[Kaifu] I have repeated it many times, but I have no intention of amending the SDF Law and of sending any SDF units. The members will go overseas after joining the Peace Cooperation Corps. I am very well aware that there is an opinion in the party that debate should be held openly to make it more understandable. But, we are not doing anything behind closed doors. We shall enact a UN Peace Cooperation Corps law and I think it will state that the SDF will be authorized to cooperate with the Peace Cooperation Corps. One paragraph will be inserted in the law squarely and this will be submitted to the Diet for deliberation. Therefore, it will be debated in a wholly open forum. Regarding future questions you raised, I am well aware of the fact that there are a variety of views in the party. I am also well aware that there are various views among the public. There are a variety of views, but, when they are put together to the very limit, it amounts to cooperation in peace restoration activities under UN resolutions in nonmilitary areas, unattended with the exercise of armed force, as I pointed out in the beginning. It may be wrong to keep our hands tied in the future or forever, but, I presume that the point you raised—that is, if UN forces are formed—you mean if the United Nations goes back to the ideal at the time of its founding; countries desist from getting involved in international disputes; the United Nations itself possesses armed forces with policing functions and resolves all problems in the United Nations like police do. When this problem arises in concrete form, I think we should deal with it under this UN Peace Cooperation Law. I am not going to bind our hands about the future or eternity, but I think the principles will be shown in the proposed bill. When we are asked for a special agreement under Article 43 [phrase as heard], I think it will be good if Japan provides as much cooperation as it can, depending on the needs of the time in extending assistance or facilities. Regarding the SDF question, ministries and agencies are now examining laws to make it possible to resolve it under the proposed UN Peace Cooperation Bill.

[Reporter] As you said earlier, the Peace Cooperation Bill will most likely be introduced to an extraordinary Diet session after you return home from the Middle East next month. However, the opposition camp has already voiced strong opposition to the proposed incorporation of SDF personnel into the Peace Cooperation Corps. How are you going to coordinate with the opposition in this regard?

[Kaifu] To date, I have spent time for adjustments with factions in the ruling party. Therefore, I have not made any adjustments with the opposition, and I heard about comments on this question at my talks with party heads today for the first time. There are varied views. One party says that it opposes the bill; another proposes amendments to it; and still another says it highly appraises and approves of some aspects of it. It appears that the views of the opposition are not necessarily against the bill, as like you have just implied. The talks with party heads today were limited by time. When the Diet begins its session, we shall introduce the bill. It is improper to say this and that about it without doing that on the basis of its outline only. After we introduce the bill, we shall have the parties make thorough debates on it and at that time, I think we shall explain about it sufficiently to win their understanding of our true intentions.

[Reporter] You said you would not send our people to high-risk areas. There is a possibility that criticisms will arise in other countries, saying that the Japanese are concerned only about their own safety.

[Kaifu] I hope we can make the people of other nations understand that there is another high ideal. What the United Nations is aiming to achieve is world peace. There is a choice of whether the conflict in the Middle East is resolved by a military or peaceful option. I think the desire of the world's people is to solve it by peaceful means. The Gulf region is on the brink of a war now, and this is a crisis situation. Even though this is a crisis, the desire of the world is that this crisis be solved through dialogue—by a peaceful solution. Meanwhile, the UN resolutions to uphold international justice specifically called [on Iraq] to withdraw from Kuwait, restore its sovereignty, and stop handling third country nationals as hostages. I think it is the wish of everyone also that these things should be resolved in order for peace to be regained.

As I said earlier, the Japanese Constitution is based on the supreme ideal of solving such problems in a peaceful manner. In a state of government keynote speech this year, I said that the world's framework in the new era should be maintained through dialogue and by peaceful means.

It should not be said that Japan is doing nothing. Japan, upholding the high ideal of peace, is doing all it can to help solve problems in a peaceful manner. I do not think that solving problems by war is ideal. Nor do I think a war is a priority. We are telling the people of the world that we want these problems to be solved in a peaceful manner. Truly Japan inflicted much suffering on the nations of Asia during the World War, and subsequently the Japanese came to have deep determination not to involve themselves in another war. Japan's efforts as a peace-loving nation and its determination not to use military force in an international conflict, I think, have done much to maintain stability in this Asian-Pacific region since the end of the war.

Japan will do what it can within this framework. On the other hand, it happens that the high ideals held by Japan are similar to those ideals held by the United Nations and the people of the world. I think they are the same.

In the preamble of the Constitution, Japan declares to the world that it will strive to do its honorable part in bringing and maintaining peace in the world. Please allow us to carry out this goal. I have done much soul-searching on criticisms that I talk, but don't do anything, and I am willing to take advice from you, gentlemen. But the criticisms should not be such as those—since actions envisaged are nonmilitary, they are inadequate; the plans are not good, because they do not allow our personnel to go to high-risk areas. What we are trying to do is to prevent dangerous situations from happening. What we are proposing is that we all support peace efforts, which will preclude such high-risk areas. We are making efforts toward this goal. Please understand this.

[Reporter] I would like to ask you something from a totally different angle. Mr. Prime Minister, you repeatedly used the words—maintenance of peace. But, the acts envisaged now are those of maintaining peace, rather those of restoring peace. The situation now is that there are very large military forces—the multinational force and the Iraqi force—confronting each other. I am not sure how close our people will come to them, but this situation has been taken into account, has it not?

Distinctions between the UN force and the multinational force are not clear. The bill appears to be referring to the multinational force. You also said that the personnel will be unarmed in principle. If the SDF members in the Peace Cooperation Corps uniforms are assigned to places in the region—even though you did say they would not be sent to high-risk areas— this will be viewed as Japan doing something which it has not done since the end of the war.

In this world, there are people who say the Constitution should be amended or those who insist that the Constitution must be protected. Aside of such talks, now there arises the question of the interpretation of the Constitution not being far more stretched than heretofore. You said the actions are within the framework of the Constitution, but do you not think you have expanded its interpretation, when referring to the framekwork of the Constitution? There are people who think that the framework of the Constitution should be earnestly discussed. What is your basic thinking in that regard?

[Kaifu] I would like to say this first. The action involved is indeed the restoration of peace. You are right. That is because there were people who destroyed peace. If Iraq had not invaded Kuwait and had not destroyed its peace, this situation would not have happened. You mentioned differences with the UN force. But no UN force yet exists. The UN Chapter defines that provisions on such questions as the organization of a UN staff council or who should command the force should be decided and adopted in the future, but this has not been done to date.

The Gulf region has begun to regain stability only following quick action by the multinational force, participated in by the forces of 24 countries, led by the United States, and including Arab nations, EC nations—even Soviet vessels are participating. But, under the existing Constitution, Japan cannot make its contributions in the way of sending people and using military force there. Since the overall view was that such an act would conflict with the high ideal of the peace-loving nation, we had to think up ways of making what contributions we could in other areas. The contribution measures adopted were made on this position.

You said Japan is doing something which it has not done before. That is only natural. We live in a world which is different from the past—since November last year. The world in which the East and West confronted each other and there was the Berlin Wall and the world of today when we don't have them are different—in the order it is made up of. When, we have to establish a new order in the world, we cannot rely on the old framework. It is not a matter of changing the interpretation of the past. My thinking is not backward-looking. Now, the world is trying to get together around the United Nations and adopt a new forward-looking design for the world.

Furthermore, there was my own feeling that Japan should become an honrable country, and participate in these efforts without delay. We have given studies as to what Japan can and cannot do. The framework for our actions has been devised after the studies. What Japan will do will be different from what it has been doing so far, maybe. This is something new, after all. We are doing this for the first time. This has been made possible because of the change in the world order. The purpose is to restore peace. There would be no need to restore peace if there had been no one to destroy it.

The new order upon which Japan and the world will rely must be for peace. If a powerful country which annexes a weak country is allowed to go free, the old days of the law of the jungle will return. We were only beginning to rejoice at the new current in the world which came with the end of the cold war. We cannot let that happen; we must not allow the law of the jungle prevail; we have to do what we can to avoid this. That is the basic concept. Will you please understand that?

[Reporter] This is about the future. The Middle East situation is likely to be prolonged. Is the Japanese Government willing to review its countermeasure plans. If the United States makes further demands, what will the Government do?

[Kaifu] I must say, there is no way of telling how long the situation will last. When we decided on contributing the first $1 billion, we did so under the belief that we should do our best within fiscal means. At that time, someone at a meeting of the party leaders said that the amount was too small. [live coverage stops here abruptly.]

Government's Gulf 'Checkbook Diplomacy' Viewed

OW2709131390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 27 Sep 90

[By Tim Johnson]

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO—The Japanese Government moved a tentative step away from its postwar tradition of "check-book diplomacy" on Thursday with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's announcement of a proposal to form a "United Nations Peace Cooperation Corps."

Announcing the general outline of the proposal at a press conference, Kaifu said that in the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis, it is time for Japan to "sweat" along with the rest of the world in facilitating an orderly transition from the age of East-West confrontation to a new international order.

The timing of Kaifu's announcement, just ahead of his departure Friday for the United States and a five-nation Middle East tour, illustrated Japan's hope to convince its detractors that it is not shirking its responsibilities as the world's second largest economic power.

Coupled with Japan's 4 billion dollars in support for multinational forces in the Persian Gulf and aid for Middle East states, the proposal is likely to mollify to some extent the increasingly vocal criticism of its laggardly response to the Gulf crisis.

"We are going to change our organization (in a way) unprecedented in our postwar history and that is very significant," said Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe, speaking to reporters on Wednesday ahead of the announcement.

But the proposal, which envisages the participation of noncombat Self-Defense Forces, will have to run the gauntlet of opposition from politicians who consider themselves defenders of Japan's peace Constitution and Asian states which bore the brunt of Japanese militarism in the first part of this century.

With the House of Councilors now in the hands of the opposition, led by the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), the proposed bill is bound to face an uphill climb in the Diet expected to be convened in mid- October.

Its fate will likely hinge on the ability of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to gain the support of Komeito, the No. 2 opposition party.

Owing to the restraints of history, government architects of the Peace Cooperation Corps have been forced to tread a fine line between opposing expectations and concerns.

After Japan's initial cash contribution of 1 billion dollars to the Gulf efforts drew the ire of the U.S. Congress and widespread media criticism, Tokyo came forward with an additional 3 billion dollars for a total 4-billion-dollar contribution.

But Japan still faced calls for a more conspicuous presence on the scene in the Persian Gulf and charges that it appeared willing to bear the financial burden of the Gulf crisis but not to share the risks.

Kaifu acknowledged in his press conference that it was no longer possible for Japan to merely throw cash at the world's problems.

But, he confirmed that the proposed peacekeeping corps would not be sent to areas of risk, a remark which appeared to contradict a Foreign Ministry spokesman's recent remark that the corps members may "shed blood" if attacked.

The government's inclusion of SDF members in the proposed corps was bound to heighten concern in some of Japan's Asian neighbors over the prospect of renewed Japanese military muscle-flexing in the future.

Kaifu stressed that the corps would be a civilian grouping under his authority.

He was unable, however, to clarify whether the SDF personnel would retain their military status in the corps.

Another area of concern lies with whether the proposal runs afoul of the Japanese Constitution's renunciation of the threat or use of force as a means for settling international disputes and its nonrecognition of the right of belligerency of the state.

Already, despite the Constitution's clearcut vow that "land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained," Japan maintains a formidable military force and has the sixth largest defense budget in the world.

A Foreign Ministry official said that while corps personnel may be sent to the Gulf if the proposed bill is enacted in time, Japan has its sights set on contributing a "huge" number of personnel to a UN operation in a post-ceasefire Cambodia.

Opposition Rejects SDF Gulf Deployment Plan

OW2709125690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi on Thursday told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu that Japan should not send its Self-Defence Forces (SDF) to the Persian Gulf.

"The government should not dispatch SDF forces overseas in any form," said Doi in a meeting with Kaifu. She referred to a proposed UN peace cooperation bill to pave the way for dispatching noncombat SDF personnel to the multinational forces in the Gulf region.

Doi, head of Japan's largest opposition party, also said that the Japanese Constitution prohibits the forces from being sent to the Middle East and other countries.

But Kaifu flatly rejected Doi's objection, saying Japan must achieve its global role in the United Nations by sending the SDF forces to the Middle East for noncombat peacekeeping UN activities.

Doi told Kaifu that the JSP wonders if the government will send the SDF personnel to Saudi Arabia, as the U.S. Government asked it to do.

Following the Doi meeting, Kaifu met Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida. Ishida, leader of Japan's second largest opposition party, said his party rejected the government's proposal to send the SDF overseas.

Ishida also said the party opposed sending SDF personnel to the Middle East, as stipulated in the proposed law.

Kaifu said the government wants the Komeito to discuss the matter thoroughly in the extraordinary session of Parliament to be held from mid-October, when the government will attempt to pass the UN Peace Cooperation Bill.

Komeito is a key party to enable the bill to pass Parliament, as opposition parties have enjoyed a comfortable majority in the House of Councilors of the Diet since July 1989.

The bill will not become a law unless it passes both the Upper House and the House of Representatives of the Diet. The Lower House is dominated by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Meanwhile, Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Keigo Ouchi, in a meeting with Kaifu, praised the government's effort to set up the UN Peace Cooperation Corps.

Ouchi said Japan should support the United Nations both financially and with SDF personnel.

Kaifu Leaves for United States, Middle East

OW2809031590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0240 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 (KYODO)—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu left for New York on Friday to begin a 12-day trip to the United States and and five Middle East countries.

In his sixth overseas trip since becoming prime minister in August last year, Kaifu will attend the World Summit for Children at the United Nations in New York on Sunday and deliver a keynote speech.

Kaifu will also hold separate talks with U.S. President George Bush and other world leaders in New York.

Kaifu and Bush are expected to meet Saturday and discuss the Middle East situation, Japan's rice market, assistance for the Soviet Union, and other issues, according to Japanese Government sources.

The prime minister will then leave New York Monday night for Egypt, and will later visit Jordan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, and Oman.

It will be the first visit by a Japanese prime minister to the region in 12 years and the first by a Western leader since the Persian Gulf crisis began following Iraq's August 2 invasion of Kuwait.

During his meetings, Kaifu is expected to discuss the situation in the Gulf and details concerning Japan's response to the crisis.

Kaifu canceled a planned goodwill visit to the region in the wake of the Gulf crisis.

He is scheduled to return home on October 9.

Kim Il-song Meets Japanese Delegation 26 Sep

OW2709234190

[Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese in its "News 21" program at 1200 GMT on 26 September reports on a meeting that took place between a Japanese delegation and North Korea's Kim Il-song in Myohyang-san earlier that day. The Japanese delegation is led by Shin Kanemaru, a Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] leader and former deputy prime minister, and Makoto Tanabe, vice chairman of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP].

The program begins with newscaster Hatsuhisa Takashima declaring: "Relations between Japan and North Korea—the DPRK—have entered a new phase. Former Deputy Prime Minister Kanemaru of the LDP and Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe of the JSP met with North Korea's top leader, President Kim Il-song, today, and agreed on new friendly relations between the two countries. The pending issue of the No. 18 Fujisanmaru appears to be heading for a solution. President Kim told Messrs. Kanemaru and Tanabe that he thinks he can satisfy them in that regard."

Following the newscaster's report of the meeting in general, a scene of Kim holding a roundtable meeting with Kanemaru and Tanabe is shown. Kim speaks in Korean and his remarks are translated into Japanese by an interpreter. He says: "I am particularly pleased that Mr. Kanemaru arrived here from Japan via a direct flight. I think this first start is a good sign."

Kanemaru replies: "I am visiting your country for the first time. We have had talks on various topics, and these talks have gone very smoothly. We have had chances to hear from President Kim. This is my first visit. However, because I have been treated as if it were not my first visit, I am truly moved."

Kim Il-song responds: "Thank you. I am grateful that Mr. Kanemaru has made a bold decision to devote his final years of political life to do so many things for improving friendship between Korea and Japan."

"Even though you are here for the first time, I feel I am meeting a long-time friend. Thank you so much."

Kim Il-song constantly smiles while making these remarks.

The video then cuts back to newscaster Takashima, who explains that the meeting between Kim Il-song and the two Japanese leaders took place at Myohyang-san, which is about 150 kilometers from Pyongyang, and that the meeting continued about one and a half hours. He reports that Kanemaru conveyed to Kim a personal message from Kaifu in his capacity as president of the LDP. In the message, Kaifu expresses an apology for Japan's colonial rule of Korea, and willingness to address the compensation claims issue in sincerity, Takashima explains.

Reporting on the issue of the No. 18 Fujisanmaru crewmen being detained in North Korea, the newscaster quotes Kim as saying: "Laws are made by human beings. I think this question can be solved through negotiations. I think I can satisfy Messrs. Kanemaru and Tanabe."

Takeshima further adds that Japan and North Korea have agreed to begin negotiations at the level of governments toward full-scale improvement of relations, and to establish liaison offices for this purpose in both countries. Among other issues, compensation, satellite use, and direct flights between the two countries will be discussed through these offices, he reports.

The newscaster says that during the talks Kanemaru asked Kim about reports that North Korea is developing nuclear weapons. The newscaster says Kim denied the reports, saying: "North Korea has no economic power to do so, nor does it have the capabilities or desire to develop such weapons."

Takashima reports that Kanemaru is remaining in Myohayng-san for another day to meet a second time with

Kim. This meeting is to be held at the request of North Korea. Following today's [26 September] top-level talks, there was a get-together between Kim and the entire Japanese delegation. The video cuts to show scenes of this meeting.

Kim delivers a brief speech of welcome, saying: "I warmly welcome your delegation led by Mr. Kanemaru and Mr. Tanabe. I wish to praise highly the fact that Mr. Kanemaru took a daring step and decided to make efforts toward improved relations between Korea and Japan. I welcome you all very heartily. I think this is a very pleasing event. We hope that the relationship will no longer be one of a nation close in distance but far away in relations, but one of a nation close in distance and close in relations."

"I believe the airplane upon which Mr. Kanemaru arrived opened a new flight service. I believe it is important that this flight service continues to be utitlized. To strengthen our mutual friendship I think the opening of such a flight service is necessary. Thank you."

Following this, Kanemaru and Tanabe are asked to speak, and they both express words of thanks.

In both meetings, Kim looks quite healthy. He speaks in a strong, booming voice. In the latter meeting, he is seen walking directly by the camera; in this closeup a large lump on the back of his neck is shown. He walks in a firm gait and appears fit.

Nakayama Welcomes DPRK Talks Initiative

OW2809015390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0139 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 (KYODO)—Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama on Thursday welcomed North Korea's proposal to open talks with Japan on establishing diplomatic ties but said he will study the matter carefully after returning home next week.

Normalization of relations between Japan and North Korea "has to be helpful in bringing about stability and easing tensions on the Korean peninsula," Nakayama said at a news conference in New York.

Nakayama, who is in New York to attend the UN General Assembly session, said he personally telephoned South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung with the news immediately after receiving the report from Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama.

Choe, who is also in New York, reacted to the news calmly, telling Nakayama that a meeting between Korean prime ministers earlier this month may have encouraged the North Koreans to seek warmer relations with Tokyo. Nakayama told reporters that Japan will consult closely with South Korea and the United States about the North Korean overture.

North Korea told a Japanese parliamentary delegation in Pyongyang on Thursday it hopes to inaugurate discussions on normalizing relations between the two countries in the North Korean capital in early November. But he declined to elaborate how Japan would respond, other than to say that he will meet later in Tokyo with former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and other mission members who are now in North Korea.

Nakayama also said he will consult with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and other Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) leaders in Tokyo.

A senior Japanese official travelling with Nakayama said Kuriyama also relayed word of the North Korean initiative to U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost.

Nakayama To Talk to U.S., ROK About DPRK

OW2709171190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1553 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 KYODO—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Thursday Japan will maintain close contact with South Korea and the United States over North Korea's initiative for normalizing relations with Tokyo.

"I have to have additional details (to comment)," Nakayama said. "Needless to say, Japan will see the North Korean initiative from the standpoint of the overall situation on the Korean peninsula."

North Korea proposed to Japan on Thursday that the two countries hold talks on the normalization of relations without preconditions. The foreign minister also said, "I thank the Japanese delegation to North Korea for its work."

A Foreign Ministry official said Nakayama received a briefing on the North Korean proposal from his top advisers.

Kaifu To Discuss DPRK Ties With ROK

OW2809032690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 (KYODO)—Japan will explain to South Korea the rapidly unfolding rapprochement between Japan and North Korea and seek Seoul's understanding of the diplomatic development, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said Friday.

Kaifu made the remarks after the South Korean Government expressed dismay over a North Korean proposal Thursday to open talks with Tokyo on normalizing bilateral diplomatic ties.

Asked about the concern voiced by Seoul, Kaifu told reporters that better Japan-North Korea relations will promote peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and that he wants to help Seoul "deepen understanding" on the matter.

Kaifu, speaking to reporters shortly before his departure for a 12-day trip to the United States and the Middle East, also indicated that he plans to visit to South Korea "some time in the future."

South Korea "is one of the countries I plan to visit," he said.

Kaifu's attempt to reduce South Korea's uneasiness followed comments he made shortly after news reports from Pyongyang that the North Koreans had offered to initiate diplomatic talks with Japan.

Kaifu called the North Korean offer "a historic milestone."

In Seoul, South Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha summoned Japanese Ambassador Kenichi Yanai to the Foreign Ministry for an official explanation of the unexpected diplomatic breakthrough between Tokyo and Pyongyang.

In New York, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama gave his assurances that Japan will maintain close contacts with South Korea and the United States regarding North Korea's initiative for normalizing relations with Tokyo.

Envoy To Visit ROK To Explain Accord

OW2809133390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) will send a special envoy to South Korea early in October to brief South Korean officials on the outcome of the talks between a Japanese parliamentarian delegation and the (North) Korean Workers' Party (KWP), a high-ranking LDP official said Friday.

Mutsuki Kato, chairman of the party's Policy Affairs Research Council, will visit Seoul around October 10 to allay concern voiced by South Korea over the rapidly thawing relations between Tokyo and Pyongyang.

Kato, who also serves as secretary general of the Japan-South Korea Parliamentarians' League, will work to prevent policy friction arising between the two countries, the official said.

The Japanese delegation to the Pyongyang talks, headed by Shin Kanemaru, one of the most influential politicians in the LDP, and Japan Socialist Party Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe, on Friday issued a joint declaration with the KWP urging the two governments to launch talks on normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea.

Majority of Computer Viruses Said Made in U.S.

OW1209140490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 12 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—Japan's information technology promotion agency reported Wednesday that 51 computer viruses have disrupted computing operations at government offices, universities and private institutions since 1986.

This is up from around 30 cases reported in last year's survey.

Computer screens suddenly flashing don't panic messages and total disruption of computing operations were some of the common symptoms reported, the agency said.

The agency compiled its report from 375 responses to 500 questionnaires sent out to 500 major institutions.

According to the report, 13.5 percent of the 375 respondents said they had suffered disruptions in their computer operations due to a virus infection.

Respondents said the viruses entered their computer systems mainly through people borrowing computer software, floppy disks being used on other machines, and through networks.

Thirty organizations discovered the computer viruses by using vaccine programs. Twelve companies encountered sudden messages being flashed on computer screens and seven offices suffered total disruption in their computing services, the report said.

Forty-eight of the 51 computer systems infected by viruses were U.S.-made, the report said.

Joint-U.S Forum Scheduled on Auto Parts

OW2809062190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1125 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 (KYODO)—Japanese and U.S. officials Thursday ended two-days of talks on bilateral trade of auto parts, after agreeing to hold a joint private-level conference this autumn to provide information about Japan's auto parts manufacturing industry to U.S. makers, government officials said.

The conference will be held in November in Cleveland, Ohio, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

At the Cleveland conference, Japanese automaker experts will explain to U.S. auto parts manufacturers about the auto designing process of Japanese makers, Japanese trade practices, and problems that foreign makers may face when they try to enter the Japanese market.

The two-day meeting was held as part of the so-called market-oriented sector-selective (MOSS) talks between the two countries aimed at redressing the towering imbalance in car component trade.

Japan's auto parts exports to the U.S. topped 11 billion dollars in 1989 while U.S. parts exports to Japan totaled roughly 640 million dollars.

The resultant trade imbalance of more than 10 billion dollars accounted for one-fifth of the total U.S. trade deficit with Japan.

The two countries agreed in April to launch an "action-oriented program" to rectify the huge imbalance.

At Thursday's meeting, which was attended by officials of MITI and the U.S. Commerce Department, the two sides agreed that there has been significant progress in the program, the MITI officials said.

Japanese, PRC Foreign Ministers on Gulf Troops

Discuss Japanese Plan

OW2809002490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 (KYODO)—Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen discussed a Japanese plan to dispatch members of its armed forces overseas in a meeting in New York on Thursday. The plan, announced Thursday, will involve sending members of Japan's Self-Defense Forces to assist in United Nations peacekeeping activities in a noncombatant role.

A Japanese official said Qian told Nakayama that the dispatch of Japanese forces overseas is a "sensitive subject" for China. A senior Japanese official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said he felt Japan had won China's "understanding" of the proposal.

Nakayama held a series of separate meetings with other foreign ministers Thursday in New York, where he has been attending the United Nations General Assembly.

In his meeting with Qian, Nakayama called for an improvement in relations between China and the United States, saying such a step would also lead to better Japan-China relations, according to the Japanese official. Nakayama also told Qian he expects the climate to improve soon so that he and other Japanese leaders can visit China. Relations between Tokyo and Beijing were strained after the crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing in June last year.

Qian, who is meeting U.S. Secretary of State James Baker on Friday, replied that Beijing's relations with Washington are moving toward an improvement.

On the Persian Gulf crisis, Qian called for employing all diplomatic efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement, the official said.

Further on Meeting

OW2809064090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0623 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 (KYODO)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen urged Japan on Thursday to be prudent in sending noncombatant troops abroad to assist UN peacekeeping activities, Japanese officials said.

Qian, who met Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama in New York, showed Beijing's concern about a Japanese plan to enact a proposed UN peace cooperation law aimed at sending noncombatants from Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to overseas trouble spots.

"It's a sensitive subject for China," Qian was quoted as telling Nakayama. He strongly urged careful handling of the matter, officials said.

China was one of the Asian countries which suffered heavy casualties and damage at the hands of Japan's Imperial Armed Forces before and during World War II.

In Tokyo on Thursday, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu announced the outline of a draft bill designed to establish a "UN Peace Cooperation Corps" in which SDF personnel would participate in UN peacekeeping efforts.

Kaifu's announcement followed calls from overseas, particularly from the United States, for greater Japanese efforts to help restore peace and stability in the Persian Gulf region.

Japan has already promised 2 billion dollars in financial assistance to the multinational forces in the Gulf and another 2 billion dollars in economic assistance to countries severely affected by the Gulf crisis.

During the 50-minute session with Qian at the UN headquarters, Nakayama called for China's support for Japan's proposed legislation, telling him that the Japanese plan is solely aimed at backing up UN peacekeeping activities, officials said.

Japan is well aware that China and other Asian neighbors may have worries about the proposed legislation in view of Japan's conduct in the past, Nakayama was quoted as saying.

It was the first meeting in a year between Nakayama and Qian, who last met in New York in September 1989.

Nakayama called for an improvement in relations between China and the United States, saying such a step also would lead to better Japanese-Chinese relations.

"Good U.S.-China relations are a prerequisite for an improvement in our relations with your country," Nakayama was quoted as saying.

Nakayama also told Qian that the climate will improve soon so that he and other Japanese leaders could visit China. Japan and six other major economic powers imposed a ban on high-level exchanges with China after the military crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in June 1989.

Qian told Nakayama that Sino-U.S. relations are moving toward an improvement and that he will meet Secretary of State James Baker on Friday.

On the Persian Gulf crisis, Qian called for employing all diplomatic efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement, the officials said.

Nakayama said Japan is appreciative of China's contributions to the creation of a Cambodian interim governing body, the Supreme National Council, to pave the way for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian conflict, officials said.

Nakayama Cosponsors Meeting on Asia-Pacific

OW2809055790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0535 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 (KYODO)—Foreign ministers from 15 Asia-Pacific countries agreed Thursday that the cold war is finally coming to an end in the region, Japanese officials said.

The ministers, gathered for dinner at a New York hotel, welcomed moves toward a settlement of the 12-year war in Cambodia and recent dialogue between North and South Korea.

The United States, the Soviet Union, China, and South Korea were represented at the three-hour meeting which Japan's Taro Nakayama and Indonesia's Ali Alatas cosponsored following calls from the Soviet Union, Canada and Australia to establish a forum to discuss security in the Asia-Pacific.

Also present were foreign ministers from Australia, Canada, Vietnam, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

New Zealand, Brunei, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, and Vanuatu were invited but their foreign ministers were unable to attend, officials said.

"This event shows that the Asia-Pacific region is tying the knot," a senior Japanese official quoted one foreign minister present as saying at the closed-door session.

The 15 foreign ministers were in general agreement that "the future is basically bright" for the Asia-Pacific region, where regional conflicts appear close to resolution and economic prospects are encouraging, the official said at a news briefing.

"A prime example of the bright future is Cambodia," said the official, who chronicled the conversations among Nakayama, Alatas, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

With Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sitting between Alatas and Baker, the participating foreign ministers said a "framework" is needed if a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian conflict is to be achieved.

The 15 foreign ministers also came to the conclusion that the Persian Gulf crisis has caused "a shock" to the newly emerging world order.

One unidentified foreign minister, citing progress in peace talks on Cambodia and the divided Korean peninsula, told the session that recent diplomatic breakthroughs were "not conceivable five years ago."

The dinner will not necessarily lead to the establishment of an Asian version of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), a framework first proposed by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985, Japanese sources said.

Gorbachev renewed his call in 1986 and 1988. In early September, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze proposed holding a conference of Asia-Pacific foreign ministers at the Soviet Far East port city of Vladivostok in 1993.

While attending the annual meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers and their dialogue partners in Jakarta last july, Canada's External Affairs Secretary Joe Clark and Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans also suggested establishing an Asia-Pacific security forum.

North Korea

Continuing Reportage on Japanese Official Visit

Normalized Relations Possible

OW2709133790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 27 KYODO—North Korea, in a major shift in foreign policy, Thursday formally offered talks in Pyongyang in early November on normalizing diplomatic relations with Japan, Japanese sources said. They said North Korea, which made the proposal at a meeting between Foreign Ministry officials of the two countries, had said they would not attach any preconditions to the talks.

North Korea has so far refused to consider setting up diplomatic relations with Japan on the grounds that it might lead to a permanent division of the Korean peninsula and jeopardize its drive to unify North and South Korea.

Amplifying the North Korean Foreign Ministry proposal, Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the ruling Korean Workers' Party (KWP) in charge of international affairs, offered to shelve talks on Japanese compensation for its 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula pending normalization talks, Japanese sources said. Kim made the offer in a three-way meeting with members of two parliamentarian groups from Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the opposition Japan Socialist Party.

President Kim Il-song also brought up the proposal on normalization talks when he met Japan's former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru at the mountain resort of Myohyangsan Thursday morning, Japanese sources said. The North Korean proposal apparently took the Japanese Foreign Ministry by surprise.

In Tokyo, a Foreign Ministry source said the ministry had received a report on the North Korean proposal from Yutaka Kawashima, a counselor at the Foreign

Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau and the ranking Foreign Ministry official involved in the talks with the North Korean Foreign Ministry. He said Japan will consult with South Korea and the United States before it launches normalization talks with North Korea. "If the offer for talks is genuine, it marks a definite policy change in North Korea," he said.

Buttressing the rapidly emerging rapprochement between Tokyo and Pyongyang, North Korean authorities also agreed to allow two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea since 1983 on espionage charges to go home in October. The two seamen—Isamu Beniko and Yoshio Kuriura, captain and first mate of the No. 18 Fujisan-maru—were detained in North Korea in November 1983 after a young ex-North Korean soldier got to Japan by stowing away on their vessel during a previous call at a North Korean port. Japan has said their release is critical in breaking the impasse between the two nations.

Apart from diplomatic ties, Pyongyang also agreed to expand cultural, athletic, tourist, and trade exchanges with Japan, Japanese sources said. In a three-hour meeting between members of the LDP group and the North Korean party officials, both sides also agreed to encourage bilateral fishing cooperation and step up ties between the two parties. On upgraded trade relations, the KWP urged Japan to withdraw restrictions on exports to communist nations, Japanese sources said.

Government-to-government contacts Thursday, the first between Tokyo and Pyongyang, also included separate sessions between officials from Japan's international trade and industry, transport, and posts and telecommunications ministries and their North Korean counterparts.

The talks centered on the opening of a direct Tokyo-Pyongyang air link, an idea raised personally by Kim Il-song on Wednesday, as well as satellite communications links, the lifting of a ban on Japanese traveling to North Korea, and settlement of North Korea's 70 billion yen debt to Japan, Japanese sources said. North Korea is the only country for which Japanese passports are not valid, a situation Pyongyang wants rectified, Japanese sources said.

Both sides also discussed the setting up of liaison offices in each other's country prior to the establishment of diplomatic relations, Japanese sources said. LDP delegation sources said the liaison offices are likely to be set up before the end of the year. The proposed liaison offices will function initially on a nongovernmental basis as "trade and economic offices" to be staffed by two people on each side, but in future they may handle consular functions such as the issuance of visas and protection of nationals of each other's country in the absence of diplomatic relations, they added.

The two sides are expected to issue a joint statement Friday before the Japanese parliamentarian group, headed by Kanemaru and JSP Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe, winds up its five-day visit.

Kanemaru, one of the most influential politicians within Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), met Kim at the mountain resort of Myohyangsan on Thursday morning, Japanese sources said.

It was their third round of talks since Wednesday morning, when the two sides reached a broad range of agreements on improving bilateral ties. Reflecting the warming bilateral ties, NODONG SINMUN, the official North Korean party paper, front-paged the meeting Wednesday among Kanemaru, Tanabe, and Kim. The paper said the three-way meeting was conducted in an amicable atmosphere and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu apologized for Japan's colonial rule of the Korean Peninsula in a personal message to Kim.

Release of Sailors Discussed

SK2709154690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—Talks between the heads of the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] were held again here today.

Present at the talks were head of the delegation of the WPK Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] and deputy to the SPA, head of the LDP delegation Shin Kanemaru, former deputy prime minister and member of the House of Representatives of Japan, and head of the JSP delegation Makoto Tanabe, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the party and member of the House of Representatives.

Discussed at the talks were the questions of apology and atonement by Japan for its 36-year-long colonial rule over Korea and for the losses it has inflicted upon the Korean people for the ensuing 45 years, the normalisation of state relations and exchange in the political, economic, cultural and other realms between the two countries and a series of other matters arising in the improvement of the DPRK-Japan relations.

An agreement was also reached at the talks upon making public in a document the results of the talks held between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialist Party of Japan and the content of the document was discussed.

Discussed at the talks was the question of sending back within October this year, according to a lenient humanitarian step of the Government of the DPRK, the seamen of a Japanese boat who had been detained by the self-defensive measure of the DPRK.

Delegations Visit Exhibition

SK2709104890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—The members of the delegations of the Liberal Democratic Party and the Socialist Party of Japan on a visit to Korea went round the international friendship exhibition.

The guests saw with keen interests the gifts to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il from the heads of foreign parties and states, public figures and international organisations.

They also inspected the cultural relics in Mt. Myohyang.

Kim Meets Kanemaru Thursday

SK2709105090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received head of the delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan Shin Kanemaru, former deputy prime minister and member of the House of Representatives, on a visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guest in a friendly atmosphere.

He arranged a luncheon for the guest.

Speeches Made at Final Banquet

SK2709153690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—The delegations of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] arranged a banquet at the Pyongyang Koryo Hotel this evening upon the conclusion of their Korean visit.

Present there on invitation were Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) and deputy to the SPA, and other officials concerned.

The members of the delegation of the LDP headed by Mr. Shin Kanemaru, former deputy prime minister of Japan and member of the House of Representatives, and the delegation of the JSP headed by Mr. Makoto Tanabe, vice-chairman of the party Central Executive Committee and member of the House of Representatives, were also present.

Shin Kanemaru, Makoto Tanabe and Kim Yong-sun made speeches at the banquet.

Mr. Shin Kanemaru made a speech at the banquet.

He said that during the visit they had an opportunity to be received by President Kim Il-song and that it is an honor for them.

Listening to him, I keenly felt that a statesman should have a political thinking like his excellency president and learned a lot of things, Mr. Kanemaru said, and went on:

Your country today is unthinkable apart from the pains and efforts of President Kim Il-song.

During the visit the Workers' Party of Korea, the Japan Socialist Party and the Liberal Democratic Party have made strenuous efforts so that an agreement could be reached on most of the issues today. I deem it an honor.

Noting that today's results are attributable to the great efforts of the WPK and the JSP, he said: This gives joy to us.

In particular, he said, fine success we achieved today is a result of the cordial and sincere words of President Kim Il-song.

Since Japan has done Korea many harms in the past, it should compensate for them by all means and make an apology from the bottom of its heart, he said. And he expressed the determination to strive for the settlement of these problems without fail.

Makoto Tanabe spoke next.

He, to begin with, expressed thanks for the cordial hospitality accorded the delegations by the Korean people during their stay. We deem it highest glory to have been received by the great His Excellency President Kim Il-song this time, he said.

The audience granted by his excellency president to us is of great significance in the relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Liberal Democratic Party and the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan-Korea relations, the speaker noted, adding: We were deeply impressed by his impassioned words concerning the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and peace in Asia and the Japan-Korea relations.

The reception by his excellency President also laid a new basis for the Japan-Korea relations, Makoto Tanabe said.

Noting that the talks between the WPK and the LDP and the JSP were being held successfully, he stressed: The JSP has long since established and developed friendly relations with the WPK and directed efforts to the improvement of the Japan-DPRK relations. The efforts are bearing a fruit today.

He declared: We will make all sincere efforts for the improvement of the Japan-DPRK relations. The JSP will open a new chapter in history hand in hand with the LDP.

Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, spoke next.

Noting that the Korean visit of the Japanese delegations that has drawn great concern of the two peoples is an epochal occasion that has marked a starting-point of the development of Korea-Japan relations, he expressed satisfaction over the visit and meetings.

If the Japanese Government really wants to liquidate the past and improve the Korea-Japan relations, he said, it should fling open the door at an early date and make the two countries very close neighbours to conform to the desire of their peoples so that they may visit each other.

He said the Japanese guests' visit to Korea, short as it was, was days of great significance for the Korean and Japanese peoples.

Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received Mr. Shin Kanemaru, Mr. Makoto Tanabe and other guests and friends from Japan and had a precious conversation with them in an amicable atmosphere, he said this will go down through generations as an event worthy of special note in the history of Korea-Japan relations.

When the peoples of the two countries join strength and wisdom in keeping with the trend of the present time, it will be positively conducive to the common cause of building a new Asia peaceful, independent and prosperous, Kim Yong-sun, said, and continued:

If the three parties set store by the first step toward the improvement of Korea-Japan relations taken with the current visit and make joint efforts to develop friendly relations between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples, they will, no doubt, bear fine fruits.

Declaration Signed Ending Visit

OW2809101090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 28 KYODO—A high-powered Japanese parliamentarians' mission pledged Friday Japan will pay compensation to North Korea for its past colonial rule when the two countries set up diplomatic ties.

The Japanese delegation, headed by former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and Japan Socialist Party Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe, made the commitment in a joint declaration the two leaders signed with the ruling Korea Workers' Party.

The declaration said the two countries should establish normal diplomatic ties as early as possible and that the three parties to the declaration will urge their respective governments to initiate diplomatic talks in early November as North Korea proposed on Thursday. Japan and North Korea should set up satellite communications links and inaugurate direct air flights for the sake of improving bilateral ties, the declaration said. The two sides also agreed in the eight-point declaration that the provision in Japanese passports banning Japanese nationals to travel to North Korea should be removed.

The declaration said the three parties recognize that there is only one Korea and called for peaceful unification of North and South Korea through dialogue.

Normalization of ties between Japan and North Korea would be "conducive to peace and prosperity" in Asia and the world as a whole, the declaration said.

Referring to Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule over the Korean Peninsula, it said Japan should fully apologize "for the unhappiness and sufferings caused to the Korean people during the 36 years of colonial rule." On compensation—one of the key issues which stalled the preparation of the joint declaration for half a day—the three parties agreed that Japan must compensate North Korea not only for the damages caused during its colonial rule but also for "losses suffered by the Korean people in the 45 years" since World War II, the declaration said.

The three parties also pledged to expand political cooperation between the two countries as well as in the economic and cultural field.

The declaration called on Japan to remove discrimination against Korean residents in Japan and safeguard their human rights and legal status.

The declaration culminated five days of talks between the two Japanese groups and leaders of the North Korean ruling party, including two private sessions between Kanemaru and North Korean leader Kim Il-song. During the talks, the Koreans also promised to release two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea since 1983 on espionage charges. The two—Isamu Beniko and Yoshio Kuriura, captain and first mate of the Japanese freighter No. 18 Fujisan-maru—were detained while in North Korea in November 1983 after a young North Korean stowed away aboard their vessel when it called in a North Korean port during a previous trip. North Korean officials said Thursday the two men will be allowed to go home in October.

SKNDF Denounces South's Bid To Join UN

SK2809053690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—Our South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) strongly urges the No Tae-u group to immediately give up its attempt at "unilateral entry into the United Nations" which goes against the trend of the times and history, Radio Voice of National Salvation quoted a statement issued by the spokesman of Hanminjon on September 24 as saying.

Noting that at the September 18 contact of delegates to the North-South High-Level Talks, the No Tae-u group asserted that "separate admission of the North and the South to the U.N. is beneficial to reunification," and the next day made the "foreign minister" of South Korea vow to "promote the unilateral admission to the U.N. without delay," the statement said:

This is an anti-national criminal act totally denying reunification and seeking a permanent division and an unpardonable challenge to our people who want independent reunification through the united strength of the nation.

If the North and the South hold separate seats in the United Nations, it would legitimize the division, not the reunification of the nation, internationally.

That is why the North and the South must join the U.N. as a reunified state and, if they are to enter it before reunification, they should and must join it as one member.

The statement pointed out that the No Tae-u group is abusing the U.N. as a theatre for freezing the division and using the dialogue for a political strategic purpose of bridging over its political crisis.

South Denounced for Rejecting Yim, Mun Appeal

SK2809061790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON in a commentary today denounces the South Korean authorities for having dismissed the appeal from woman student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon and confirmed the original ruling of the five-year jail term and five-year suspension of qualification for them at a trial on their appeal on September 25.

This is one more vicious challenge to the people at home and abroad who call for the unconditional and immediate release of reunification envoys, the news analyst says, and continues:

It is an illegal act for the South Korean authorities to have incriminated their pure patriotic will for reunification and passed penalties on them at trials.

Moreover, what cannot be overlooked is that they committed such an outrage at a time when the North-South High-Level Talks are going on.

The South Korean authorities' arrest and imposition of harsh penalties upon them who did good things for reunification is not an internal affair confined to South Korea and the release of reunification envoys is not an affair confined to them individuals. It is an important affair related to the attitude and stand toward reunification and dialogue and to the the North-South relations as a whole.

The South Korean authorities must remove legal institutional obstacles such as the "National Security Law" that blocks the development of the inter-Korean relations and release without delay the envoys of reunification including woman student Yim Su-kyong and Father Mun Kyu-hyon.

Attack on U.S. Center in Kwangju Reported

SK2709155790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—Students in Kwangju, South Korea, today attacked the "American Cultural Center", a base for ideological and cultural aggression of U.S. imperialism, according to a report.

At about six in the morning, some 150 students under the South Cholla Regional Council of Student Representatives (Namdaehyop) staged a surprise demonstration, hurling firebombs at the "American Cultural Center" in west district, Kwangju.

The students denounced the U.S. imperialists who forced upon the South Korean puppets a big share of the "Gulf defense spendings" for their own interests while making a military intervention in the Gulf disputes. They also shouted slogans determinedly opposing the U.S. pressure to open South Korea's agro-stock markets, which would devastate the South Korean agriculture and ruin the farmers.

N-S Reporters Reach Agreement in Beijing

SK2709155990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Beijing September 27 (KCNA)—Reporters of the North and the South of Korea staying here to cover the 11th Asian Games had a contact this afternoon, at which they agreed to take a joint step in reporting the games and signed an agreement.

According to the agreement, it was decided that reporters of the North and the South should take a joint step in reporting the 11th Asian Games in accordance with the agreement on joint cheering of players by the North and the South, which was reached at the contact of the sports officials of the North and the South held at the Beijing Hotel on September 22.

To this end, the two sides agreed to conduct news coverage and report in such a manner as to promote national reconciliation and unity and contribute to the accomplishment of the cause of reunification, refrain from reports getting on the nerve or slandering the other side and forbid news coverage that might impede the playing.

Laid down in the agreement are concrete points to be observed by reporters of the North and the South in the coverage and report on the above-mentioned principles of report.

They also reached an agreement on reporters of the North and the South often meeting with each other to deepen fraternity during the 11th Asian Games.

'Provocation' by South 'Fighter Plane' Denounced

SK2809080690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0658 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] At around 1045 [0145 GMT] today, the South Korean puppets perpetrated a grave military provocation by illegally infiltrating a fighter plane over areas in Nampori, Kaepung County.

Such a criminal act committed by the South Korean puppets in broad daylight is a premeditated and preplanned provocation maneuver designed to further aggravate tension on the Korean peninsula, running counter to North-South dialogue.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should keenly realize the consequences of such military provocations. They must act with discretion.

U.S. Aerial Exercises in South Denounced

SK2809050790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists hurled formations of F-15 fighter-bombers based in Kadena, Okinawa, into the sky above Osan, Kunni and Chongju of South Korea on September 24 for an air-strike exercise against the major objects in the strategic depth and inland of the northern half of Korea in cooperation with formations of fighter-bombers and assault planes belonging to the U.S. Seventh Air Force in South Korea and the puppet air force, according to military sources.

They brought formations of A-6 assault planes from the Iwakuni base in Japan to South Korea on September 23-24 for an aerial war exercise aimed at a forestalling attack on the objects in the frontline and coastal areas of the North side with the support of formations of fighter-bombers and assault planes belonging to the puppet air force.

They let an E-3 early warning plane based in Kadena, Okinawa, make an east-west shuttle flight in the sky above the area near the military demarcation line on September 24 for an espionage on the depth of the northern half of Korea and a command of flying corps mobilized in the aerial war exercise.

The South Korean puppets mobilized formations of C-123 transport planes carrying "commandoes" on September 25 in a parachuting exercise in the sky above Sangju simulating an infiltration into the depth of the northern half of the country. The planes involved in various aerial war exercises in the South Korean sky on September 25 totalled about 550.

On September 26, they staged a combined maritime war exercise for 1990 including anti-ship firing, anti-air raid exercise and tactical mobile exercises with the mobilization of many destroyers and high-speed vessels.

Scattering of Leaflets at Panmunjom Protested

SK2709155490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Kaesong September 27 (KCNA)—A security officers' meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on the spot in Panmunjom on the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) today, at which our side lodged a protest with the U.S. side against its provocative act in scattering leaflets in the Joint Security Area in crude violation of the Armistice Agreement and the points agreed upon between the two sides, thus rendering the situation strained. Our side called the enemy side to account for this.

Charging that at around 02:05 today the enemy scattered leaflets hurling malicious political slanders at the North in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom, Chae Su-tok, security officer of our side, showed political literatures collected on the spot and strongly protested against it.

Noting that guards of the U.S. side have violated the Armistice Agreement and the points agreed upon between the two sides in the Panmunjom Joint Security Areas on 36 occasions in September, he demanded the enemy side to immediately stop such criminal acts.

Far from giving assurances that it would meet our just demand, however, the security officer of the U.S. army tried to evade its responsibility, arguing that the scattering of leaflets has nothing to do with it.

The security officer of our side flatly refuted this claim with the statement that the U.S. side which holds the prerogative of military command in South Korea and is responsible for the security of the Panmunjom Joint Security Area cannot evade its responsibility with such subterfuge.

He stressed that if the U.S. side wants the relaxation of the tension and progress in the inter-Korean dialogue, it must immediately stop all provocative acts that render the situation strained and run counter to dialogue.

Banquet Held To Celebrate PRC Founding

SK2809060190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee [CC] of the Korea-China Friendship Association arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on September 27 on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and Chairman of the C.C., the Korea-China Friendship Association, spoke at the banquet.

He said:

On October 1, 1949, that is, 41 years ago, the Chinese people proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China, having won victory in the people's revolution through a protracted struggle against imperialism and domestic reaction under the leadership of the Communist Party. This was a great change which opened a new epoch in the history of the Chinese people.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the achievements made by the fraternal Chinese people in the efforts to achieve the stability and unity of the country and realise socialist modernization under the correct guidance of the Communist Party of China with Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core, and wish them greater success in the efforts to implement the resolutions of the fifth and sixth plenary meetings of the 13th Central Committee of the CPC.

Referring to the friendly relations between the two countries, Yi Cha-pang said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have long since established and fostered the Korea-China friendship on the basis of his particular intimacy with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrades Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping.

This friendship is being strengthened and developed onto a higher stage amid the deep interest of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Chinese leaders including respected comrades Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin.

The Korean people will as ever make every effort possible to carry forward the traditional Korea-China friendship through generations.

In his speech, Chinese ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi said:

We are happy that the Korean people under the guidance of their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea are successfully fulfilling the Third Seven-Year Plan and greeting the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea with great achievements in the revolution and construction by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The Korean people have turned their country, once backward, into a socialist country independent in politics, self-sufficient in the economy and self-reliant in national defence in a short period. Socialist Korea is imposingly standing with fresh looks in the east of the world.

President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party and government of Korea have directed efforts to the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and made constant efforts to accomplish it. The party and government of China firmly support all the efforts of the party and government of Korea to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date.

We resolutely support president Kim Il-song's proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo. We sincerely hope that Korea will be reunified independently and peacefully at an early date.

Major General Choe Ui-ung, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, arranged a film show and a reception Thursday on the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Official Appreciates Soviet Theatre Performance

SK2809054590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—The dramatic company of the Soviet state Alma-Ata Korean Theatre gave a performance for guests of honor here Thursday.

The performance was appreciated by Vice-Premier Chang Chol, First Vice-Chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea Choe Yong-hwa and working people in the city.

The legendary drama "The Bell Ringing Out From the Hell" performed by the company was loudly applauded by the audience for its successful artistic depiction strongly tinged with national colour of a story handed down from olden times among the Korean people.

On the same day, Chang Chol met and conversed with main actors and actresses of the company amid warm compatriotic feelings.

Vice Premier Meets Chinese Protestant Delegation

SK2709113290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Chang Chol today met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the National Committee of the Three-Self Movement of the Protestant churches of China led by its vice-chairperson and Secretary-General Shen Derong.

Present on the occasion was Yi Chol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation.

KPA Friendship Delegation Leaves for Egypt

SK2709113390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—An air force friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army [KPA] left here for Egypt today by air.

It was seen off at the airport by Maj. Gen. of KPA Pak Song-chu and the Egyptian Ambassador to Korea and the military attache of the Egyptian Embassy here.

WPK Greets New Head of Bulgarian Party

SK2809061490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0547 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] on September 27 sent a message of greetings to Aleksander Lilov on his reelection as chairman of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and countries will continuously develop, the message wishes him success in his responsible work.

Hungarian Embassy Celebrates Armed Forces Day

SK2809054190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—Military attache of the Hungarian Embassy here Ferenc Berecki hosted a reception at the Ongyu Restaurant Thursday evening on the occasion of day of armed forces of Hungary.

Officials concerned and military attaches of different embassies here were present there at which speeches were made.

Kim Yong-nam Receives Malagasy Support Letter

SK2809051390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA)—Madagascar hails the new five-point reunification proposal advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and achieve the cause of national reunification.

Malagasy Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara said this in his letter of solidarity to Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

Madagascar is ready to make a due contribution to realizing the cause of Korea's reunification as in the past, he added.

He bated [as received] that the democratic Republic of Madagascar would continue to work on the international arena in order to accelerate Korea's reunification.

Kim Pyong-ki Appointed Ambassador to Namibia

SK2709042190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—Kim Pyong-ki was appointed DPRK ambassador E.P. to the Republic of Namibia, according to a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee.

Party-Masses' 'Blood Relations' Emphasized

SK2709084190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0724 GMT 24 Sep 90

[NODONG SINMUN 24 September special article: "Our Party Is an Invincible Revolutionary Party Which Has Achieved Ties of Blood with the Masses]

[Text] We will significantly mark the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party [WPK] long ago.

Our party's 45-year glorious history is a proud course, in which the party has been strengthened and developed into an ever-victorious revolutionary party with invincible militancy and power, and a path of victory along which great upswings and progress have been effected in socialist and communist construction.

Looking back upon this historical course, we regard it with great pride. This is because the unity and cohesion of the party and the people have been strengthened into invincibility and our socialist society has been turned into a society of the most single-hearted solid unity.

Our party has set forth the correct policy of realizing relations of blood with the masses and has comprehensively embodied it, thus displaying its pride as an ever-victorious, invincible revolutionary party which has taken deep root among the masses and has enjoyed their absolute support and trust.

It is thanks to the existence of inseparable party-masses solid unity that the might of our party is powerful today and the future of our socialism is endlessly bright.

1. The establishment of blood relations with the masses is among the greatest party achievements in carrying out the cause of building a chuche-oriented party and revolutionary cause.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: The strengthening and developing of our party into a revolutionary party, which advances in single-hearted unity with the masses, and into a militant party which has taken deep root among the masses and enjoys its absolute support.

The party of the working class is a vanguard unit which rallies a broad range of popular masses and carries out revolution and construction by organizing and mobilizing them.

For this reason, having close relations with the masses is an intrinsic demand of the party and a basic problem in building a powerful and mighty party.

A party alienated from the masses is, indeed, like a castle in the air. This party cannot discharge its mission of being the headquarters of the revolution and the educator and leader of the popular masses nor can it even maintain its existence.

For the party of the working class to achieve solid unity with the masses is raised as a key problem in constructing and consummating a socialist and communist society.

A socialist society is a society which is built, strengthened, and developed with the popular masses as the main force. The popular masses are a decisive force that vigorously pushes ahead with socialist construction and the resolute defenders of the socialist cause. Therefore, the party of the working masses must thoroughly rely on the popular masses and have close relations with them to successfully build socialism.

Only when the party has its deep roots among the masses and enjoys their support can it consolidate and develop the state political system, enhance the main force of the revolution, perform the grand economic construction task, and successfully solve all other problems in making progress in the revolution and construction.

The invincible unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses are an all-mighty weapon for socialist and communist construction. Also, a decisive guarantee for vigorously displaying the superiority of socialism, after all, lies in establishing relations of blood between the party and the masses.

As progress is made in the revolution and construction, the imperialists' maneuvers to disrupt the socialist cause grow more intensified.

The spearhead of the imperialists' desperate antisocialist maneuvers is directed at alienating the party from the masses and at demolishing the political foundation of socialism. The imperialists—and all types of reactionary forces—are loudly preaching decadent bourgeois democracy and intensifying their ideological and cultural infiltration. This is ultimately aimed at wrecking the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

Only when the party of the working class has its roots deep among the masses and strengthens its relations with them can it defend the revolution from the antisocialist maneuvers of the imperialists.

Socialism, which invariably defends its revolutionary nature under all circumstances and is politically stable and is brought into full bloom and develops, can be built and completed only amid the struggle to firmly achieve relations of blood between the party and the popular masses.

The glorious 45-year history of the WPK is a proud course in which it has always been united with the popular masses and has victoriously advanced the revolution and construction by prompting their boundless strength.

Originally, our party was founded under the banner of the chuche idea and has been strengthened and developed with it as a leading guide.

The great chuche idea has, for the first time, elucidated the truth that the masters of the revolution and construction are the popular masses and that power to push ahead with the revolution and construction also exists in them. It also demands firm reliance upon the popular masses in carrying out the socialist and communist cause.

Because it adopts the man-centered and popular masses-centered great revolutionary idea as its guiding idea, our party secured its historical roots from relations of blood with the masses, achieved its founding cause on the mass foundation, and has combined the history of strengthening and developing itself with the history of single-hearted unity with the masses.

In view of its guiding idea, historical roots, and course of strengthening and development, our party cannot exist even a moment without relations of blood with the masses.

For this reason, our party set forth the problem of relations with the masses as a fundamental problem concerning the fate of the party and the revolution and has directed great efforts working with the masses both in the arduous period of the revolutionary struggle and in an easy period and under whatever circumstances.

In this course, the most solid unity and cohesion between the party and the people have been achieved and precious experiences and achievements with fundamental significance have been attained.

On the basis of the shining victory and previous experiences attained in the struggle to realize unity and cohesion with the popular masses, our party has deepened and developed this work onto a new stage.

An important characteristic of our party's activities of constantly consolidating and developing relations of blood with the masses is, above all, to place the popular masses as the most powerful reality and to devotedly struggle in behalf of the people.

How to view the status and role of the popular masses is raised as a primary question in establishing relations with the masses. Proceeding from the correct outlook of the masses—which views the popular masses as the wisest and most powerful reality—people-minded lines and policies are mapped out and a people-oriented work method and style are produced.

Viewing the popular masses not as a powerful reality with boundless creativity but as a passive existence dominated by material and economic conditions is an incorrect view of their status and role.

With this view and stand, there is no going deep among the masses, achieving single-hearted unity with them, or devotedly struggling for their interests.

Our party is a revolutionary party which has established its stand and outlook toward the popular masses at the highest level and has combined them in its activities.

The stand and outlook of our party toward the popular masses constitute an endless sense of trust, with which it finds keys to all the problems of the popular masses and places them as teachers and the masters of the revolution and construction; a firm conviction that there is nothing that it cannot do if it relies on the people and mobilizes their boundless power; and an immovable will to consummate the revolutionary cause, sharing weal and woe with the popular masses forever.

Our party never tolerates any wrong tenor, belittling the role of the masses without trusting their wisdom and power.

Since this revolutionary outlook toward the masses extensively dominates the entire party, all activities of our party are designed thoroughly to defend the interests of the popular masses and provide them with endless happiness.

In designing and operating any work in the revolution and construction, our party gives the first priority to the interests of the popular masses and spares nothing for their interests.

Today the free compulsory educational system, the free medical system, and many other communist policies for the welfare of the popular masses have been enforced. Also, the best and finest construction structures have been erected one after another. This is a proud reality which can be unfolded only by our party which adopts defending the interests of the popular masses as the supreme principle of its activities.

Our people's high sense of trust toward their party is precisely based on these people-minded policies of our party and proud achievements—their embodiment.

Our realities show that only when the party establishes a correct outlook toward the popular masses and devotedly serves the people can it enjoy their absolute support and realize solid relations with them.

Another characteristic of the activities of our party which constantly strengthens relations of blood with the popular masses lies in the entire party consistently adhering to and implementing the revolutionary principle of going deep among the masses.

In every period and during every circumstances, a revolutionary party makes efforts to give precedence to the masses and to strengthen relations with them.

However, the masses cannot be rallied only with a unilateral appeal or decision. Neither can the problem of relations with them be solved easily. The problem can be solved only when going deep among the masses has become an inviolable principle of party activities and a constant fighting spirit. After all, the party in which all cadres and members always go deep among the masses and work and share weal and woe with them can be a single-hearted body nominally and substantially.

Giving teachings on implementing our party's mass lines, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: For the functionaries to go deep among the masses is like taking healthful medicines; for them to cling to bureaucratism is like taking poison.

This teaching of the leader is a precious guideline, which indicates a straight way for realizing solid relations between guidance and the masses and between the functionaries and the producing masses in socialism, and a great teaching which makes it possible to give full play to the invincible vitality of a socialist society.

This teaching, which came out from our party's protracted historical struggle to strengthen unity and cohesion with the popular masses and from a serious lesson from the international communist movement, has eternal vitality today and tomorrow.

The reason why our party has become an invincible party which has firmly established relations of blood with the masses is that it adopts this great idea elucidated by the respected and beloved leader as a firm guideline for its activities.

In our party today, all party activities are being carried out in conformity with the demands of the revolutionary slogan, "Let the entire party mingle with the masses." As a result, where the masses are, party organizations move lively, and where there are party organizations, the revolutionary zeal of the masses is vigorously displayed. Struggling, always standing at the head of the masses, while eating and living together with the people, and, thus, mingling with them, is precisely the inherent work habit of our party. In our society—because the entire party is overflowing with such people-oriented work habits—the party and the mettle of the people have been linked into one, and [word indistinct], the masses, functionaries, and producer masses have been firmly united as one.

One of the important characteristics in the activity of our party—which has brilliantly achieved close ties of kinship with the masses—lies in proficiently carrying out the work of educating and organizing the masses from all walks of life who form the society. Our party is, by nature, the party which has been built, strengthened, and developed on the basis of the chuche-oriented party building principle. Our party's mass foundation is composed of the masses from all walks of life in our society. The emblem of our party bearing a hammer, a sickle, and a writing-brush vividly shows that our party is the party of the working masses.

Proceeding from such a mass-oriented character, our party has struggled, defining the work of educating and organizing the masses of all walks of life as an important task which is closely related to its destiny. Our party, by giving priority to working with the working class, has led the that class to outstandingly perform their mission as the leading class of the Korean revolution. At the same time, our party has also concentrated great effort not only on revolutionizing and making a working-class of peasants, but also on the work of strengthening rural villages. Our party has also paid deep interest to intellectuals, including scientists and to technicians, youths, and students and has seen to it that they faithfully serve the party and the revolution.

Such leadership by our party constitutes a model which shows how the party of the working class should deepen the work with the masses by class and by stratum in conformity with the demands of its essential character and how it should strengthen the class foundation of the revolution, that is to say, the mass foundation of the revolution. The basis of our party's activity of organizing all members of our society lies in its lofty determination to assume responsibility for the destiny and life of all members of the society. Our party has bestowed the noblest social and political lives upon all of our people and has warmly taken care of them so that they can steadily advance along the road to the victory of the revolution.

Our party has bestowed firm confidence and warm love upon all people and has fostered them to become genuine revolutionaries and creators, regardless of whether they are those who carried out the revolution for a long time or are new generations of the revolution and irrespective of where and what they have done in the past. This is precisely the benevolent bosom of our party. This is why all of our people not only have absolutely trusted and followed our party, calling it the motherly party, but has also deemed it their great glory to carry out the revolution, firmly rallying around the party. Thus, thanks to the wise leadership of the party and its energetic activity, the unity and cohesion of the party and the masses have been achieved on the highest plane in our country today.

The ties of kinship between our party and the people are the rich ties based on one ideology and one ideal. They are the noble moral and ethical ties which overflow with the warm feelings of comradely love. They are also the immortal ties which will be invariable forever. The realization of the great unity and cohesion which are unprecedented in our history, that is to say, the most firm and solid single-hearted unity of the party and the masses which has been forged into a tie of kinship, is an infinitely precious success incomparable to any social and economic changes or any signal scientific and technological achievement.

2. The achievement of the most solid unity and cohesion of the party and the masses is of great significance in strengthening and developing our party and in carrying out the cause of socialism and communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The source of our invincible might and the firm guarantee for all our victories lie precisely in the fact that all of the people have been firmly united politically and ideologically and are working with revolutionary zeal and initiative.

Today, our revolution is vigorously advancing on the high hill of the nineties. As our party—which is the organizer and guide of this great struggle—has achieved the solidest ties with the masses and, thus, has come to possess an ever-victorious might, an infinitely bright and promising prospect has been unfolded on the future path of our revolution. With the firm realization of its ties of kinship with the popular masses, our party has been able to become the great party leading the revolution and construction straight on the single road of chuche by setting forth the most scientific line and policies.

The future of the revolution, that is to say, the destiny of the nation depends entirely on the might of the party. The greatness of the party is emphatically guaranteed by the scientific nature and consistency of its line and policies. Only such a party which sets forth scientific lines and policies, and leads the struggle for their implementation in a consistent manner can lead the revolution and construction straight on the road of victory. To do so, it is imperative to achieve ties of kinship with the broad masses of people.

Only when a party has taken deep root among the masses and has achieved unity with the masses can it map out correct lines and policies which conform to the opinions and demands of its people and to the demands of its country's concrete realities.

For their scientific nature and justness, all lines and policies, which our party has put forward, strongly appealed to the popular masses as soon as they were published, and have borne shining fruits. This is because our party always goes deep among the masses and maps out its lines and policies by reflecting their aspirations and demands.

The Taean work system, the new farming guidance method, the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, the three revolutions team movement, the rural thesis, the educational thesis, and many other lines—which have given play to the great vitality in our revolution and construction—have been laid down after our party discussed these in harmony with the masses. Thus, our party's lines and policies have become the most correct guidelines and powerful incentives to the revolution and construction and have been adopted as the popular masses' own lines and policies.

Going deep among the popular masses and mapping out the lines and policies in conformity with their aspirations and demands are decisive factors for the party of the working class to defend and make shine the honor of being an independent party.

Today our party independently works out all lines and policies in conformity with the aspirations of our people and the demands of our country's concrete realities and in accordance with its determination. Therefore, it has become a dignified party which never loses independence under difficult and complicated circumstances.

In our country where relations of blood between the party and the masses have been established, the demands of the popular masses are precisely tuned into the party's decisions and there can be no case of being shaken according to the trends of time in mapping out and implementing lines and policies.

As long as our party, which always has its roots deep among the masses and struggles with them in a single-hearted manner, takes the lead, our people will advance only along the single path of victory in accordance with scientific lines, defending national dignity and the independence of the revolution forever.

As a result of the firm establishment of relations of blood with the masses, our party has displayed its pride as a powerful and mighty party which gives full play to the creativity of the popular masses and creates epoch-making miracles in the revolution and construction.

To carry out difficult and grand tasks in socialist and communist construction, the party of the working class should achieve single-hearted unity with the people and unreservedly give play to their creativity.

The might of the party for creation and construction is precisely that of unity with the masses, that of bonds of blood.

Our party has always found decisive factors for the victory of the revolution, not in any objective condition or circumstance, but in mobilizing the creativity of the popular masses, and has it firmly adhered to the principle of relying on them whenever difficult tasks have confranted the revolution and ordeals have befallen to it.

The tested leadership of our party, which firmly trusts the strength of the popular masses and solves every problem by mobilizing it, has become a source which has enabled our people to display their heroic mettle and invincible spirit.

Prevailing in our society today is the tenor of the party trusting the people, of the people trusting and following the party, and of the two creating marvelous miracles and renovation in socialist construction in single-hearted unity.

All people struggle to realize the party's view through thick and thin, upholding the revolutionary slogan: "Once the party makes up its mind, we put its decision into practice." This is a proud reality which can be found only in our society where the party and the masses are united in single-hearted unity.

In our country, many long-range plans have been successively fulfilled one after another. Grand monumental creations—such as the Sohae Lockgate, the May Day Stadium, Kwangbok Street, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex—have been erected at an extraordinarily rapid rate. This is the lofty fruition resulting from the might of our party-people single-hearted unity.

The firm establishment of the party-masses blood relations is the priceless wealth in unstintingly displaying the superiority of our style of socialism.

The firm unity and cohesion of the party and the masses are a basic source of the invincibility and superiority of socialism. When the party takes root deep among the masses and is united with them in a single-hearted manner, collectivism—the life of socialism—can be fully displayed and the cause of socialism can be firmly defended from all types of maneuvers by the enemy.

The history—in which our socialism has been consolidated and developed—is precisely a course along which blood relations between the party and the masses have been established and constantly strengthened.

Thanks to the existence of single-hearted unity around the party, we have been able to firmly defend the life-line of socialism even in historical whirlwinds affecting the fate of the revolution and to comprehensively give play to the superiority of our style of socialism by embodying the great chuche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction.

The stout unity of our party and people is a decisive factor that enables our socialism to give full play to displaying its might as a highly organized society.

A high sense of organization and discipline is a peculiar characteristic of our socialism. In our society today the entire party, all the people, and the entire army move as one under the unitary leadership of the party and the leader, and all social members think and act according to the party's idea and intention.

All popular masses have members from many political organizations, including party organizations, and devote themselves to the common interests of organizations, collectives, and society. Also, they take part in the party-led mass movements and effect heroic exploits in socialist construction. This is a powerful verification of the high sense of organization and discipline in our society.

This high sense of organization and discipline and the strong collectivistic nature of our society, which are fundamentally based on invincible unity and cohesion between the party and the popular masses, will be constantly enhanced along with the inheritance of our tradition.

The invincible unity and cohesion between the party and the people are a firm guarantee that makes it possible to resolutely defend the principle of socialism under any circumstances.

What the imperialists and all other enemies of revolution fears more than anything else is the strength of the popular masses firmly united around the party.

Because the entire party and all the people are united as firmly as a rock with the party and with the leader at its center, we are able to thoroughly smash any vicious reactionary ideological and cultural offensives and economic sanctions of the imperialists and to invariably defend the banner of socialism, discharging the difficult and grand tasks of socialist construction with our own strength.

The single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks around the party is the most precious gain of our revolution. To constantly strengthen and develop it is the noble duty of all party members and workers.

We should cherish deep in our hearts the great pride and confidence of living and carrying out the revolution while upholding the great leader [yongdoja] and devotedly uphold the leadership of the party and the leader.

The leader plays a decisive role in achieving unity in the ideological will of the entire society and in strengthening and developing it. The leader is the brain of a social and political collective and the center of the revolutionary ranks. The leader organizes and leads the work of pooling the independent demands and interests of the popular masses and educating and rallying them. Only when the wise leadership of the leader exists can the party be mighty and all the problems of establishing blood relations between the party and the masses be brightly solved.

The long historic experience of the revolutionary movement for independence shows that no matter how the popular masses aim for unity and are awakened ideologically, if there is no center in unity and they do not receive the refined leadership of the leader, then organizational and ideological unity cannot be achieved and infinite might cannot be manifested.

The solidity of the blood ties between the party and the masses is dependent upon the greatness and wisdom of the leader.

That our country was able to achieve the most solid cohesion and unity of the party and the masses, unprecedented in history, is due to the fact that our country is highly upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the head of the revolution and because our country is advacing according to the leadership of the glorious party.

The true beginning of the cohesion and unity of our revolutionary ranks and of solidifying and developing this onto the most noble heights could not be conceived without the leadership of the respected and beloved leader, who possesses extraordinary wisdom, refined leadership skills, infinite broadmindedness, and warm humanitarianism. Also, we cannot talk about adhering to the cohesion and unity of our revolutionary ranks, generation after generation, and of firmly strengthening this without the leadership of our party, which is enjoying the absolute support and deep trust of the people.

All party members and workers must: further strengthen the unity of our revolutionary ranks like a rock while highly upholding the party and the leader; deeply bear in mind that there is a decisive guarantee in achieving the ultimate victory of the revolution ahead of schedule; guarantee in every way the authority of the party and the leader; and thoroughly embody the ideology and leadership of the party and the leader.

In order to endlessly elucidate the cohesion and unity of our revolutionary ranks, it is important that we also have a good knowledge of the glorious history and achievements of our party and comprehensively inherit them.

The cohesion and unity of our party and the people was by no means obtained easily from a favorable environment. From the very beginning, it was a unity achieved through the serious struggle with various ideologies and doctrines, including flunkeyism, doctrinism, and factionalism; a unity that has been clinging to its existence by smashing step by step the vicious antisocialist maneuvers of the imperialists and all kinds of reactionary forces; and a cohesive unity that has been resolutely strengthened while accelerating the chollima march and speed battle by doing away with stagnation and stalemate and passiveness and conservatism.

The crisis was great and there have been many obstacles, but in this process, we have developed great pride in having achieved the strongest and most immutable cohesion and unity.

All the party members and workers must experience with all their hearts how great a price was paid to achieve the great cohesion and unity we have today and how great pains were taken by the great leader in this course, and we must devote all our strength to adhere to our cohesion and unity like the pupil to the eye.

As in the past, when enormous tasks are put forth and maneuvers by the imperialists are being strengthened, we must further highly uphold the banner of unity and move forward.

Achieving a great revolutionary upsurge in all fronts of socialist construction by vigorously accelerating the march of the nineties is a worthwhile task to wholly display the might of the single-minded unity of our party and the people.

Today we are faced with the glorious and grave task of successfully carrying out the Third Seven Year Plan and achieving as soon as possible the independent reunification of the fatherland to achieve ahead of schedule the complete victory of socialism.

Amid the magnificent struggle of successfully achieving these enormous tasks, we must vigorously display the might of the cohesion and unity of our revolutionary ranks, which are firmly united around the party and the leader.

When all the party members and workers highly uphold the leadership of the party and the leader and continue to achieve innovations and move forward, the history of socialist construction, which our party is guiding, will shine forever as the great revolutionary upsurge.

The cause of our socialism, in which the great party, leader, and people firmly unite as one and move forward, will be invincible forever.

Yi Chong-ok Attends Science Academy Meeting

SK2809055390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Hamhung September 27 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the Hamhung Grand Theatre Thursday to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Hamhung Branch of the Academy of Sciences.

Present there were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president, senior officials of the party and government and officials concerned.

A congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the scientists, technicians, workers and office employees of the branch was read out by Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at the meeting.

With a scientific insight into the requirements of the developing reality in the period when the socialist industrialisation was being promoted on an overall scale in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Hamhung Branch of the Academy of Sciences on August 30, 1960 by merging chemical research institutions in different areas and has strengthened and developed it into a comprehensive, modern scientific research centre through his on-the-spot guidance to it on several occasions, the message says, and continues:

The scientists of the branch had solved scientific and technological questions arising in industrialising vinalon and movilon production and building a new large-scale vinalon production centre on the basis of carbide production by oxygen blast and thus made a great contribution to carrying into practice the party's plan to more satisfactorily resolve the problem of clothing for the people.

The branch completed the method of making revolutionary letters reappear on many slogan-bearing trees across the country including the area of the Mt. Paektu secret camp and made shining achievements in the scientific researches to preserve revolutionary relics in their original state forever.

Holding the party's policy of the activities of shock brigades of scientists and technicians, the scientists and technicians of the branch went to major units of socialist construction and made great successes in solving scientific and technological problems to realise the chuche-orientation, and modernisation of the national economy and keep the production on a high level in creative cooperation with producer masses.

A report was made at the meeting.

A congratulatory message addressed to the Hamhung Branch on this occasion in the name of the Central Standing Council of the Association of Korean Scientists and Technicians in Japan was read out.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

Construction of Fertilizer Complex Progressing

SK2709111990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—The construction of the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex, one of the major projects of Korea, is progressing in high gear.

The builders erected some 20 structures such as the calcinating station of the first-stage calcinating system, the raw material crushing station, the coal storage, the liquid ore mixing station and the dust coal dump on the site which was a field only a few years ago, thus finishing in the main the project of the system of calcinating kiln no. 1.

They also completed the projects of the transmission line, the substation, the distribution board room, the main operating room, the switch board, the outdoor power network and industrial water pipes extending 18,400 metres, making it possible to sufficiently supply power and industrial water.

The development of the Chonggye and Chongdan mines which would provide raw material to the complex is progressing at a fast speed.

The first and second crushing and screening stations have been built, the scraped earth transporting road and the road leading to the mines laid and millions of tons of raw material secured through several big blasts at the mines.

Railway lines extending 40 kilometres between Chongdan and Tokdal, between the Chonggye mine and the potassic fertilizer plant and between Songsan and East Sariwon have been laid.

At the construction site of the thermal power station, the gigantic architectural project has been completed in the main in a short period and the first-stage assembling of equipment is being accelerated in the final stage.

A big progress has been made in the construction of residential houses for 15,000 families of employees.

Modern houses for 1,000 families have been built in Sariwon and houses for about 1,000 families on the bank of the beautiful Sohung Lake in Chonggye and people have already moved there.

Pyongyang's 'Moran Hill' Resort Described

SK2709222090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—Moran Hill situated in the heart of the capital city of Pyongyang is crowded every day with working people taking a rest.

Moran Hill (96 metres above the sea level) has been called the most beautiful mountain from the old times for its curious geographical features and scenery.

The clean water of the Taedong River skirts the steep Chongnyu cliff on top of which stands the Pubyok Pavilion where one feels as if he were sitting on a cloud.

There is the Choesung Pavilion on the highest peak of Moran Hill from which you command a bird's-eye view of modern buildings, straight boulevards, the May Day Stadium with 150,000 seats, the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the Youth Central Hall, the tower-shaped Yugyong Hotel and other parts of the capital city of Pyongyang including rather far Kwangbok and Tongil Streets under construction.

Moran Hill which has an area of 2.7 million square metres is thickly overgrown with 160,000 trees of some 180 species, Azalea, lilac, sweet brier, magnolia and other perennial flowering trees and some 120 species of flowers bloom in different seasons, giving off aroma of the well-known hill.

Grotesque rocks here and there and Moran and Chongnyu falls add beauty to the scenery.

Moran Hill has many historical remains of the Koguryo Dynasty (B.C. 277-668) and ancient national relics.

The historical monuments such as the Ulmil Pavilion, the Choesung Pavilion, the Chilsong Gate, the Chongnyu Pavilion, the Pubyok Pavilion, the Hyonmu Gate and the Chongum Gate show an aspect of the resourcefulness and talent of the Korean nation with a long history, coupled with ten pavilions including the Pyonghwa Pavilion, the Sungri Pavilion, the Moran Pavilion, the Ondal Pavilion.

The Kaeson youth park equipped with state-of-the-art facilities of various kinds, the children's park, the Moranbong Theatre, the open-air theatre in the youth park and other cultural establishments delight the working people enjoying their holidays.

Kim Il-song University, the highest seat of science, stands at the northern foot of the hill and the Kim Il-song stadium with 100,000 seats at the western foot.

The Chollima Statue which demonstrates the resourceful spirit of the nation stands at the foot of the hill.

Moran Hill excellently built as a famous hill and a holiday resort of the people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea is changing its looks day after day to cater to the demands of the developing reality and the aesthetic tastes and emotion of the people.

South Korea

Seoul Responds to Japanese-North Discussions

Developments Formally Questioned

SK2709133090 Seoul YONHAP in English 1243 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea, in an apparent sign of protest, asked Japan Thursday afternoon to formally explain the abrupt and unilateral agreement between a Japanese parliamentary delegation and North Korea to exchange liaison offices and launch bilateral economic cooperation.

South Korean Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha called in Japanese Ambassador Kenichi Yanagi at his office to file a protest against the unexpected diplomatic developments between Tokyo and Pyongyang during a visit to Pyongyang by the Japanese delegation, a ministry spokesman said.

"Japan informed Seoul of its firm position that it would not spend national budget for North Korea on economic cooperation and compensation for its past colonial rule before it establishes formal diplomatic ties with Pyongyang. However, judging from reports from Japan and North Korea, the Japanese visitors have agreed to resolve the compensation and economic cooperation issues with North Korea," Yu was quoted as telling Yanagi.

Yu is currently acting foreign minister as Minister Choe Ho-chung is now attending the General Assembly meeting of the United Nations

"This cannot be otherwise interpreted than Tokyo's extending excessive hospitality to Pyongyang, making us doubtful of Japan's real intention. Seoul, in principle, does not oppose Japan thawing relations with Pyongyang in the light of the spirit of President No Tae-u's July 7, 1988 special declaration seeking inter-Korean cooperation and co-existence."

"However, Japan is one of our core friendly nations and has obligations to do its best for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. Tokyo should seek improvement of relations with Pyongyang within limits of these duties," Yu told the Japanese ambassador.

Japan's KYODO News Service reported Thursday from Pyongyang North Korea and Japan have agreed in principle to establish friendly relations, which produced immediate, sharp response from Seoul, surprised by the unexpected quick diplomatic thaw.

KYODO said former Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and North Korean leader Kim Il-song have agreed to make friends between Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the Korean Workers' Party and to launch government-level negotiations on improving bilateral ties.

Kanemaru, an influential politician of the ruling party is a leader of the Japanese delegation that arrived in Pyongyang Monday for a five-day visit.

Kim and the Japanese delegates have reportedly agreed to start negotiations on Japanese compensation for Japanese colonial rule of Korea and exchanging liaison offices in Tokyo and Pyongyang.

South Korean vice foreign minister, apparently exasperated by the Japanese quick approach to Pyongyang, called on the neighboring government to seek improvement of diplomatic ties with Pyongyang after watching progress on inter-Korean dialogues and exchanges.

"The Japanese Government should go through prior and close consultation with Seoul at every stage if it pushes to improve relations with Pyongyang," Yu said. "Japan-North Korea diplomatic approach should be sought in connection with North Korea signing the nuclear safety pact.

Kanemaru showed a lukewarm attitude in Pyongyang on the matter only by asking if North Korea possesses nuclear facilities, unlike the Japanese notice to Seoul prior to his trip that the Japanese Government would call on Pyongyang to sign the international pact.

The Japanese Government has recognized Seoul as the sole legitimate government on the Korean peninsula and has rejected the official relations with Pyongyang since the establishment of the communist regime in 1948. However, Japan is about to make a major shift in their policy toward Pyongyang in view of their agreement made between the delegation and North Korean leaders, diplomatic analysts in Seoul said. "Seoul and Tokyo resolved the issue of improving relations through a long and winding course. But Japan, toward Pyongyang this time, is showing an attitude of resolving everything at one stroke. It is contrary to Japanese prior notice to us that Tokyo is trying to resolve the compensation issue through a political decision," Yu said, according to the spokesman.

Yanagi told Yu that he would relay exact position of his government when he receives details from Tokyo on the trip of the delegation.

"Kanemaru has just expressed his personal opinion, not government official view. That's what we have heard from the Japanese Government," a high Foreign Ministry official said. Kanemaru said in North Korea that Japan could promise to make compensation for the cited colonial rule even before the setting up of diplomatic ties, KYODO said.

Seoul Dismayed by Rapprochement

OW2709144190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1349 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 KYODO—The South Korean Foreign Ministry Thursday expressed dismay at the rapidly unfolding rapprochement between North Korea and Japan, Japanese Embassy sources said. South Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha summoned Japanese Ambassador to Seoul, Kenichi Yanagi, to the Foreign Ministry to explain the latest developments, the Japanese sources said. Yu reiterated the South Korean Government's position that Japan improve ties with North Korea at a pace in line with the ongoing process of inter-Korea talks aimed at unification of the Korean peninsula, the sources said.

"The positive feelings by the South Korean public toward Japan," resulting from the visit to Tokyo last May by President No Tae-u, may be thwarted, if Japan develops its ties with North Korea at the fast pace reported by the South Korean media, Japanese sources quoted Yu as telling Yanagi.

Noting the South Korean reports, Yu expressed concern that Japan may have underreported its official stance concerning improvement of bilateral relations with North Korea, the sources said. Yanagi said he will convey South Korea's concern to the Japanese Government.

The Japanese Government has repeatedly reassured Seoul that it would keep in close touch with South Korea in its attempt to better its relations with Pyongyang and that the Tokyo-Pyongyang rapproachement is conducted within the framework of Japan's traditional friendship with Seoul.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu personally briefed No over the phone last week to allay South Korean concern prior to the visit to North Korea by a high-powered mission of Japanese parliamentarians.

Japan normalized ties with South Korea in 1965, but has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

South Korean government concern was reflected in a Thursday editorial in the CHOSON ILBO newspaper asking why Japan is "rushing" to improve ties with North Korea. The daily said "We cannot contain our surprise at the swift change" in Japan's policy toward North Korea. "It looks as if we also have to take measures accordingly." But South Korea's two opposition groups welcomed the results of a meeting Wednesday between North Korean President Kim Il-song and a visiting bipartisan group of Japanese parliamentarians led by former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru and Japan Socialist Party Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe.

The National Democratic Alliance of Korea, a major political organization, and the People's Party, a newly-formed opposition group, said they welcomed Japan's apology to North Korea for the colonization of the Korean peninsula and the Japanese promise to compensate North Korea for the damage and suffering caused during its 1910-1945 colonial rule.

The alliance said the Japanese gesture will contribute to easing tension on the Korean peninsula and create a peaceful climate in the region.

South Korea's ruling Democratic Liberal Party had stated prior to the Japanese mission's departure to North Korea on Monday that rapprochement between Tokyo and Pyongyang should proceed within the framework of traditional friendly relationships between Japan and South Korea.

Tokyo Informs Seoul of Plan

SK2809071690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0543 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP)—Japan notified South Korea of North Korea's proposal for normalization of Tokyo-Pyongyang ties Thursday through diplomatic channels in New York and Tokyo, a South Korean Foreign Ministry official said Friday.

In New York, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung was briefed on the proposal by Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, and in Tokyo, Ambassador Yi Won-kyong was notified by Vice Japanese Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama.

In both cases, Japan said it would respond to the North Korean offer after close and full consultations with South Korea.

The discussions will start as soon as former deputy prime minister Shin Kanemaru returns from Pyongyang, which he visited at the head of an 89-member delegation of ruling and opposition party lawmakers and government officials. "We hope Japan and all other neighboring nations will positively cooperate for the fruitful progress of inter-Korean dialogue and exchanges and for the settlement of peace on the Korean peninsula," the official said, suggesting that the North Korean proposal will be closely studied for signs of a change in attitude toward South Korea.

"We believe it is imperative for North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency to become a responsible member of the international community, and Japan should fully consider this point in improving relations with North Korea," he said.

Choe, in New York to attend the U.N. general Assembly, told reporters on Thursday that he objected Japan's normalization of relations with North Korea unless it is based on North Korea's abandonment of a long-standing policy to unify Korea by force.

Choe on Japan-North Ties

SK2809005790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0636 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung indicated Thursday that he objected to North Korea and Japan improving relations unless North Korea gave up its policy of unifying the Korean peninsula by force. "The Japanese Government is very well aware of our position and is taking cautious steps after close and full consultations with us. Our government will deal with this issue in a composed manner, strengthening consultations with Japan," he said.

Choe, attending the 45th U.N. General Assembly, was briefed on the activities of former Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru in Pyongyang by Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama. "We've already made public our position that we are willing to cooperate in the improvement of relations between North Korea and our friends for an end to the distrust and confrontation between South and North Korea and for peaceful reunification of the divided peninsula," he said.

"We have to confirm, however, if North Korea's latest offer to improve relations with Japan is based on acceptance of our position."

North Korean President Kim Il-song proposed unconditional talks on normalization of bilateral relations between Pyongyang and Tokyo in early November when he met Kanemaru, who is in North Korea heading an official delegation of ruling and opposition party members and government officials.

"If North Korea is maintaining its long-held policy to unify the divided peninsula by force, but is approaching Japan only to appease isolation in the international community and overcome economic difficulties, we can't take too many precautions against its move," the minister said.

Talking with Nakayama by telephone, Choe asked for closer consultation with Seoul, and Nakayama told Choe he would exercise prudence in dealing with the issue, a spokesman said.

Seoul 'Cautiously in Favor'

SK2809092490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0913 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea has come out cautiously in favor of a North Korean proposal to Japan on Friday to begin negotiations to normalize relations. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry said: "We view the abrupt change in North Korea's policy as basically conforming to the spirit of our July 7, 1989, declaration aimed at resolving distrust and confrontation between the South and the North.

"We also view this as a result of our northern diplomacy which is intended to improve relations with the Soviet

Union and other socialist countries. All the same, we believe it is necessary to carefully examine whether change is actually occuring in North Korea's basic attitude toward the South."

"We intend to continue to closely consult with Japan in dealing with this development. In this connection, we urge Japan and other countries in this part of the world to actively cooperate with us in ensuring that our efforts to promote inter-Korean dialogue and exchanges will produce substantive and meaningful results, leading to durable peace on the Korean peninsula."

"We believe that for North Korea to become a responsible member of the international community, it is imperative for it to sign a nuclear safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Japan ought to take this concern into full consideration in dealing with the North."

Pyongyang has proposed to a Japanese parliamentary delegation led by former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru that North Korea and Japan start negotiations on establishing diplomatic ties, the Japanese news media reported on Thursday.

North Plans To Improve Ties With U.S. Noted

SK2809060390 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 28 Sep 90

[By reporter Ko Tae-yong]

[Text] On 28 September, a high-ranking government official revealed: Feeling a sense of diplomatic isolation as a result of improvement of relations between Korea and China and between Korea and the Soviet Union, North Korea, in its efforts to counter this, seems to have decided to attempt to improve relations with the United States and Japan

He further said: A high-ranking North Korean envoy has recently notified the U.S. side there will be no problem in North Korea expressing its intention of giving up terrorism as demanded by the U.S. side to improve relations with the United States.

The source went on to say: In connection with the question of signing the nuclear safety accord, North Korea has expressed its stand of holding closed-door dialogue with the United States. It is uncertain as to whether the U.S. side will respond to this proposal. However, prospects are that relations between North Korea and the United States are not likely to be rapidly improved at the present moment.

The source stated: It has been confirmed that during his visit to North Korea in early September, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze officially notified North Korea that large-scale investments in North Korea would be suspended; diplomatic relations between Seoul and Moscow will be established within this year; trade between the Soviet Union and North Korea will be settled in hard currency, beginning next year; and military aid to North Korea will be sharply cut, beginning late next year.

The source added: Having judged that substantial Soviet-North Korean relations has come to an end with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's visit to North Korea as an occasion, the North seems to have decided on the policy of improving relations with the United States and Japan.

Kim Chong-il Instructs Participants in Asiad

SK2709123390 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] (Tokyo, YONHAP) KYODO, citing a North Korean source, on 26 September reported that the North Korean athletes and reporters are drawing the attention of the ROK athletes and foreign participants, including reporters, because the former are freely contacting the latter under a special instruction by Secretary Kim Chong-il.

According to the source, the North Korean athletes, officials, spectators, and reporters were given a special instruction by Secretary Kim Chong-il called "the 8 September instruction" regarding the open attitude they should maintain on 8 September, prior to their departure from North Korea. In the instruction Secretary Kim Chong-il was quoted as saying, "You should act cheerfully during the Asian Games and create an atmosphere of reconciliation with the South Korean side." Upon receiving this instruction, the North Koreans had an intensive study and debate session.

Helicopter Strays Over DMZ, Comes Under Fire

SK2809085490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0847 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP)—An AT-502 helicopter of a Hyundai Group subsidiary came under fire when it strayed over the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] dividing South and North Korea on Friday morning, but was not hit and returned safely to Kimpo International Airport in Seoul, the Defense Ministry Announced.

The chopper, owned by Koryo Industrial Development Co., left a construction site in Sosan, on the coast south-southwest of Seoul in South Chungchong Province, for Kimpo at 10:40 a.m. with only the pilot on board and headed northward, somehow flying past Seoul and crossing the Demilitarized Zone some 15 kilometers north of Kanghwa Island.

Pilot Song Chae-son, 55, became the target of over 230 rounds of flak from North Korean anti-aircraft batteries when he strayed over the truce line, but was guided to safety by a South Korean marine unit nearby. He landed at Kimpo airport at 11:08 a.m. and is being questioned by military authorities.

Neither the helicopter nor the pilot were hurt.

A ministry spokesman said the South Korean Air Force sent up four F-5 patrol planes to warn the stray helicopter and prevent it from continuing northward.

Koryo uses the helicopter to spray crops on its farm in Sosan.

A Hyundai Group spokesman said the helicopter was headed for Kimpo and it seemed to have deviated from course due to poor visibility. The weather service gave visibility at eight kilometers, but said it could have been less where the helicopter was flying.

USSR Ties, Inter-Korean Issues Viewed

SK2809003990 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Sep 90 pp2, 3

[New analysis by staff reporter Kang Song-chol]

[Text] Relations among countries in Northeast Asia are undergoing significant changes, signaling the shaping of a new political order in the region. Most conspicuous may be the rapid improvement of ties between the two once hostile nations of South Korea and the Soviet Union. The two countries' foreign ministers will meet in New York Sunday (Monday, KST [Korean Standard Time]) during the current U.N. General Assembly session, and announce the opening of formal diplomatic ties.

It is believed that the foreign ministers' meeting will be followed by a visit to Moscow by President No Tae-u, possibly this year. The visit is expected to be reciprocated by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's trip to Seoul several months later.

In the meantime, North Korea and Japan are showing signs of improving relations. A Japanese delegation led by former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru visited Pyongyang this week for meetings with North Korean leader Kim Il-song and other ranking officials. At the meetings, the two sides are reported to have agreed to open governmental contacts to improve their chilly relations. The contacts may lead to the opening of formal ties.

South and North Korea have also made meaningful contacts this year, though they still have to go a long way before realizing mutual reconciliation. Prime ministers of both sides met for the first time in Seoul early this month, and they will meet again in Pyongyang next month.

Normalization of relations between Seoul and Moscow may mean the beginning of the collapse of the cold war system in Northeast Asia. Normalized ties between the two countries will have significant repercussions and help accelerate the process of forming a new political order in the region.

Also noteworthy is the steady improvement of ties between South Korea and China which are expected to set up trade offices in Seoul and Beijing after the ongoing Beijing Asian Games.

Underlying recent changes on and around the Korean peninsula is the East-West thaw, particularly between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is believed to have judged that it need not worry about a security threat from the United States. Such judgment may have made Soviet leaders feel comfortable in pushing improved ties with South Korea, one of the United States' closest allies, politically and militarily. The Soviet Union no longer seems to consider South Korea and the United States as hostile nations.

Against this backdrop, Moscow may reconsider its relations with North Korea, especially in military fields. It may scale down its military alliance with Pyongyang, which will help discourage the North from attempting to "liberate" the South by use of force.

Ever closer ties between Seoul and Moscow may have prompted North Korea to seek improved relations with Japan. The North has also showed signs that it is interested in improving ties with the United States. Senior North Korean and U.S. diplomats have so far made a dozen contacts in Beijing.

No has stated that he does not oppose Pyongyang improving relations with Seoul's traditional allies, including the United States and Japan. He reasons that Pyongyang's approaches toward Washington and Tokyo, if made in pace with Seoul's improvement of ties with Moscow and Beijing, would help foster a climate for South-North rapprochement. Seoul's rapid improvement of ties with Moscow has prompted No to declare that the cold war ice on the Korean peninsula has begun to melt. The ice may have begun to melt, but completely melting and getting rid of the ice will not be an easy job.

Surrounding powers may offer help, but ultimately the Korean question should be settled by South and North Korea themselves.

The inter-Korea prime ministers' meeting held in Seoul early this month was meaningful in that it heightened prospects for face-to-face discussions of issues of importance between the two sides. The second meeting between the two prime ministers in Pyongyang will provide a major yardstick to gauge the preparedness of each side for mutual reconciliation.

Soviet Crude Oil Expected in Seoul 29 Sep

SK2809120290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0934 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP)—Some 100,000 barrels of crude oil from the Soviet Union will arrive in South Korea on Saturday under a spot-market deal between Honam Oil Refinery Co. and the Soviet Union signed on Sept. 25, the Korean company said Friday.

It is the first time Soviet crude has been imported.

The cost was 28.29 U.S. dollars per barrel on the basis of cost, insurance and freight, or 27.76 dollars on a free-on-board basis, a Honam spokesman said. It is cheaper than Chinese crude, which was 33 dollars per barrel on Sept. 25, because the Soviet oil contains harder ingredients such as kerosene and gasoline.

Industry analysts speculate that many other Korean refiners will follow Honam if the crude, which comes from Sakhalin, proves to be economical.

Daily Reports Student Attack on U.S. Center

SK2809004690 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Sep 90 p 23

[Report by Kwon Kyong-on in Kwangju]

[Text] At around 0630 on 27 September, about 150 university students belonging to the South Cholla Provincial District Council of University Student Representatives staged a surprise demonstration, throwing about 100 firebombs, at the U.S. Cultural Center in Yangnim-tong, So-ku, Kwangju. They fled after the demonstration.

Shouting slogans, "Withdrawal the request to share defense expenditure for the Persian Gulf!" and "We oppose Uruguay Round negotiations!" the students appeared from the direction of the crossroads in Yangnim-tong, rushed toward a point 50 meters away from the Cultural Center, and threw firebombs.

Kang il-sok, a police sergeant belonging to the Yangnim unit of the Sobu Police Station, fired blank shots from an M-16 rifle as the students staged the surprise demonstration. Meanwhile, Yu Sun-sok, senior prosecutor in Kwangju District Prosecutor's Office, said he will "chase down and arrest the ringleaders and accomplices by mobilizing the prosecutor team and public security team members of the police and will seek the highest judicial punishment at court."

U.S. Request for Gulf Crisis Assistance Viewed

SK2809091390 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 25 Sep 90 p 2

[Editorial: "Support Linked With the Persian Gulf and ROK-U.S. Friendship"]

[Text] Considering the recent disasters and worsening economic situation, we feel the scale of support the government has decided to offer is excessive. The U.S. Government, through Treasury Secretary Brady who visited Seoul on 7 September, requested we share the U.S. military expenditures in the Gulf and help concerned nations around the Gulf. After this, the question of how much support we should give has aroused deep interest among our citizens.

The U.S. Government reportedly has requested we offer $350 million as our share in the Gulf expenses, and our government yesterday announced it has decided to offer $220 million, considering our national security situation, economy, foreign trade, diplomatic standing, and recent flood damage. On the U.S. request for us to share the Gulf expenses, we have fully agreed that, as a member of the international community and, in particular, as an oil-importing nation, we should assume our share of efforts and roles needed to settle the Gulf situation as soon as possible.

Still, we also have been sympathetic with those who react negatively to the amount the United States has requested. Many reasons can be cited. First, we can cite a general practice. The share we should assume is a type of aid. The scale of support, accordingly, should be decided not by any other country's demand or pressure, but through an independent decision by the nation that offers support.

Moreover, we think the amount of support should be decided with consideration for the donor's economic situation. Even if the U.S. request is regarded as an appeal from an ally, we think the amount still is too much. The amount is exorbitant, not only because of our economic situation, but also because of the financial situation of a divided nation which already is under the pressure of an enormous defense burden.

In particular, we presently are under special circumstances, having to spend 400 to 500 billion won (more than $600 million) for flood damage relief. At the same time, our exports have been sluggish since last year, and the international balance of payments has gone into the red. The deficit in the international balance of payments has deepened further because of the sharp increase in crude oil prices following the Persian Gulf situation.

In short, following the development of the Persian Gulf situation, the public's feeling that our economy is in crisis has grown, and thus we are not able to help other nations. The government, nonetheless, has decided to offer more than $200 million in support. Of course, this seems to be a result of a positive consideration not to damage our friendly relations with the United States and of an expected early settlement of the Gulf situation. Our people, however, possibly can think the scale of the support we would offer is excessive, though the government may think it reasonable. As mentioned, we are a victim of the Gulf situation. Furthermore, due to the Gulf situation, our business enterprises currently cannot receive from Middle East nations $1 billion which they have earned in construction contracts. If this is considered, we may suffer the most. This even more true because we, precisely under these circumstances, would even offer cash support in addition to medical and other humanitarian support.

Considering public opinion at home, the government apparently has said "the amount of support was decided with comprehensive foresight over the prospects for the Middle East situation and, thus, we would assume no larger share of the expenses." The government should, of course, keep its pledge to the people that it would assume no additional share, and should promise the amount of support it would offer this time will not be used as a precedent in future cooperation with foreign nations. The United States as well should be deeply aware that our share of the Gulf expenses, which exceeds what Canada or Australia would offer, is based on the spirit of ROK-U.S. friendship and reciprocity.

U.S. Request Criticized

SK2809082190 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 23 Sep 90 p 2

[Editorial: "The United States Is Not in Position To Force South Korea To Send its Troops to the Middle East"]

[Text] An "operation" to drag South Korea into the Persian Gulf is being carried out these days in Washington, D.C. In particular, the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Appropriations Committee, let alone the U.S. request to South Korea to share military expenses for the Gulf crisis, went so far as to ask the U.S. Administration to urge South Korea to send troops to the Persian Gulf, mentioning U.S. participation in the Korean war. Apparently, South Korea looks like a doomed fish on the dresser in the eyes of U.S. politicians in Washington.

At an East Asia-Pacific Subcommittee hearing of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee on 19 September, subcommittee Chairman Solarz said: "If the U.S. Administration asks South Korea to send troops to the Gulf, this would help South Korea, and if not, this would not be conducive to South Korea." Representative Lukens went so far as to say: "The South Korean Government and people should express gratitude for having enjoyed freedom for the last 40 years." At a House Appropriations Committee hearing on the same day, Deputy Secretary of State Eagleburger said: "We will ask our allied countries to provide a bigger share of the expenses according to the need for our foreign policy." Although he did not directly point to South Korea, his remarks are startling ones.

Today our country has suffered the exorbitant flood damage, estimated at 1 trillion won. Considering the recent sharp rise in crude oil prices since the outbreak of the Persian Gulf crisis and summing up the loss of our enterprises' investments in Middle East countries in the wake of the Gulf crisis, the total amount of our loss reaches as much as $2 billion.

Because of these calamities we must surmount, we are not able to help others. Furthermore, we have to make all efforts to make the best use of the current reunification atmosphere, which has been created for the first time in the 45 years of national division. Disregarding such a serious situation facing us today, U.S. politicians, however, are uttering unreasonable words at random.

The United States, instead of asking South Korea to pay compensation for its Korean War participation, should see the patent fact that the outbreak of the Korean War was a consequence of the Korea's division and that the United States should assume a great part of the responsibility for our country's division. Asking for compensation for participation in the Korean War, while turning away responsibility for Korea's division, is an act that hurts our 60 million people.

We take this opportunity to recall a memorandum former Foreign Minister Pyon Yong-tae sent the U.S. Government in January 1952. The memorandum, called "Agreed Items in the [ROK-U.S.] Mutual Defense Agreement," stipulates that our government should act to eliminate international uneasiness when both sides agree, but "such action should be taken only when it does not run counter to the sovereignty of the ROK."

U.S. politicians should be aware that now is the time to refrain from uttering words which encroach upon the sovereignty of the ROK.

Choe Discusses Ties With PRC's Qian Qichen

SK2809073190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] New York, Sept. 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung of South Korea told Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen that their nations need to improve diplomatic relations at an early date when the two met in New York on Thursday. Qian's response was that perseverance is required for an improvement in bilateral relations, a Foreign Ministry official accompanying Choe said.

The two ministers sat together at a dinner for Asia-Pacific foreign ministers at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and talked for about two hours.

"Choe stressed to Qian the necessity of early improvement of bilateral relations, citing the steady increase in personnel and trade exchanges between South Korea and China. Qian, however, said perseverance is needed for that," the official said. Choe proposed that Korea and China discuss the participation of China, Taiwan and Hong Kong in the Asia-Pacific economic cooperation as its third ministerial meeting is scheduled for Seoul next year and Korea is the presiding nation.

The Chinese minister had an affirmative attitude to the Korean proposal, the official said.

Qian and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze agreed that the day will come when Korean unification is peacefully realized, the official quoted Choe as saying.

Twelve other foreign ministers of the Asia-Pacific region attended the dinner, co-hosted by Japan and Indonesia. Choe is here to attend the 45th General Assembly of the United Nations, and is scheduled to meet with Shevardnadze on Sunday to establish diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow.

Trade Office To Be Established in PRC Soon

SK2709124390 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 27 Sep 90 p 1

[Report by correspondent Pak Pyong-sok from Beijing]

[Text] The ROK and China have agreed to establish their nongovernmental trade offices in October in each other's country. The trade offices will carry out such limited consular functions as issuing visas and other liaison affairs as agreed upon and delegated by the two sides. They are expected to sign the agreement in Beijing around 15 October.

The nongovernmental trade offices, which will perform some governmental functions, will be the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) Beijing office and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Seoul office, and the agreement is expected to be signed by President Yi Son-ki of the KOTRA and Chairman Zheng Hongye [name as published] of the CCPIT.

This agreement was reached because the ROK side accepted most of what the Chinese side proposed at the second round of talks for the establishment of trade offices between the ROK and China, which were held in Seoul in May last year.

Our side was hoping to establish relations between the two countries, not in the form of a nongovernmental trade office, but in the form of an official or semiofficial trade mission (or liaison office), or in the form of a consular department, as is the case between the ROK and the Soviet Union.

Seoul Reports Closing of Embassy in Kuwait

SK2809061190 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today announced that the government had decided to temporarily suspend the operations of the embassy in Kuwait. According to this decision, Ambassador So Pyong-yong and his mission staff members withdrew to Amman, Jordan, through Iraq today.

Military Attaches To Be Sent to Hungary, Poland

LD2709095190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] As of October next year, military attaches will serve at the Budapest and Warsaw embassies of the Republic of Korea. This was announced by the ROK Defense Ministry. In the past two years, Seoul opened diplomatic relations with 10 Central and Eastern European countries. In coming years, military attaches will be sent to all these embassies.

Hungary Agrees To Cut Some Import Tariffs

SK2809075990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0627 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Hungary have agreed to cut tariffs on 11 Korean and 26 Hungarian items, a spokesman for the Finance Ministry said Friday.

Mun Hon-sang, director general of the ministry's Customs and Tariff Bureau, and Istuan Major, chief of Hungary's international economic relations [name, title as received], agreed on Tuesday to slash tariffs.

The average customs rate on the 11 Korean items is now 9.8 percent, down from 35 percent, and on the 26 Hungarian items is 9 percent, down from 11 percent.

The Korean items include sewing machines, computer peripherals, television parts and some electric home appliances, while the Hungarian items are liquor, photographic film and some steel products.

The changes take effect in 1991.

Mali Opens Diplomatic Relations With South

SK2809071790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0618 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] New York, Sept. 27 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Mali established diplomatic ties in a signing ceremony in New York Thursday, Foreign Ministry spokesman Chong Ui-yong said. South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung and his Mali counterpart N'golo Traore signed the joint statement, opening ambassadorial relations between the Asian and West African nations.

Mali was one of three nations, with Cuba and Laos, that supported North Korea in the United Nations in 1989, and has maintained close relations with North Korea since opening diplomatic ties in 1960. Mali is the 143rd nation to open full diplomatic relations with South Korea.

South Korea had exports of 522,000 U.S. dollars to Mali last year and imports of 2.66 million dollars. Mali has a population of 7.89 million and a per capita income of 200 dollars.

PPD 'Determined' Not To Return to Assembly

SK2809080590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0649 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung affirmed on Friday that his party is determined not to return to the National Assembly unless five conditions are met and urged President No Tae-u to implement local autonomy, one of the conditions.

All 70 lawmakers of Kim's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) handed in their resignations to protest the unilateral passage by the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) of bills through the Assembly in July, virtually paralyzing parliamentary politics.

Repeating another condition, Kim also called on the DLP to renounce moves to replace the presidential system of government with a parliamentary cabinet system by revising the Constitution. "We will struggle to the end to realize the five conditions, including implementation of local autonomy and renunciation of moves for the parliamentary cabinet system," Kim said at a meeting of party post holders.

He said the DLP showed some flexibility on the conditions but had failed to clarify its position, and put the possibility of the PPD returning to the Assembly at "below 50 percent."

Students, Unionists Support New People's Party

SK2809004790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Sep 90 p 3

[Text] Students Activists and blue-collar workers have declared their full support for the inauguration of a progressive opposition party, breaking their cooperative stance with the current opposition parties.

The about-face was taken at a rally held on Seoul National University campus Wednesday with some 1,000 students and factory unionists participating.

The rally was organized by student council leaders at 19 universities in Seoul and union leaders at Kyonggi industrial complexes who call for the coalition of opposition and dissident forces for the foundation of the tentatively-named People's Party [PR].

The participating students, advocating the people's revolution doctrine, said they would organize campus-level committees to support the party foundation which has been led by dissident leaders Paek Ki-wan and Yi Pu-young.

Students in the PR line have been at odds with their counterparts following the National Liberation theory which focuses on the unification issue. According to analysts, PR advocates have formed a strong foothold in Chondaehyop, the nation's largest student activist alliance.

In a statement released at the rally, student leaders said, "The conservative opposition party, lead by Kim Tae-chung, has failed to represent the people's will for a democratic society."

Students also harshly blamed conservative opposition politicians for sharing seats at the National Assembly with the ruling party members, thereby allowing no room for progressive politicians. "To represent the true people's will at the National Assembly," students claimed in the statement, "the People's Party should gain a powerful foothold in the parliament."

After the evening rally, some 300 hardliners staged a midnight sit-in at the Student Center building.

Government To Release Prisoners on Anniversary

SK2809075590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0620 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 28 (YONHAP)—The government will release 77 prisoners on parole Saturday to mark the 4,323rd anniversary of the nation's foundation on Oct. 3, a spokesman for the Justice Ministry said Friday.

The clemency measure affects 147 juveniles, but excludes rapists, kidnappers, members of criminal syndicates and people jailed on security-related charges, he said.

Burma

Troops Reportedly Enter Foreign Embassies

BK2809012290 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Sep 90 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Burma's troops have entered the compounds of the West German, British and US embassies, and its military government has detained Burmese employees of Western missions for interogation, a Rangoon-based diplomat told AP yesterday. Troops entered the West German Embassy compound 10 days ago and have taken similar action against the US and British Embassies a number of times previously.

The diplomat, who spoke at a news conference in Bangkok on condition he not be identified further, did not say why the troops had entered the embassies or where most of the employees were arrested. He also reported that arrests and intimidation fo dissidents was widespread and had become significantly worse in the past month.

"The situation on the human rights front is abysmal. ... An increasing number of governments view with horror what is going on in Burma," he said. "Basically, this is jackboot justice. They are just arresting anyone they want," he said.

The diplomat said an oral protest over the embassy raids and human rights abuses was jointly presented to the government last Friday by the 12 members of the European Community, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Sweden and the United States.

"(The statement) is to make clear to the military council that we do not accept them as a legitimate regime, the diplomat said. [no closing quotation marks as published] The statement was delivered to the military government by Italian Ambassador to Rangoon Giorgio Basco, whose country is EC chairman.

SLORC 'Denounces' BBC for 'False News'

BK2709152090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] At 0640 [local time] on 27 September 1990, the BBC said that the Myanmar [Burma] Broadcasting Service had announced three persons were arrested in Yangon [Rangoon] city, Myanmar, for engaging in antigovernment activities. It said they had been arrested by the authorities for organizing youths and students to create instability and in connection with the publishing and distributing propaganda publications.

The news that legal action has been taken against the three persons—Nyan Paw, alias Min Lu, the author of the propaganda publications aimed at making the people misunderstand the government and the Defense Services; Myo Myint Nyein, who made the arrangements and distributed the publications; and Sein Hlaing, the distributor—was officially and fully announced on the night of 26 September 1990 by the Myanmar Broadcasting Service as well as on Myanmar Television. In addition the news was also reported in the LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Myanmar language and the WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English on 27 September 1990.

It was noticed that the BBC, describing a report that was not reported by the Myanmar Broadcasting Service as another news item, announced the Myanmar authorities have issued a warning that effective action will be taken if the monks and the students cause disturbances in the country.

The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] has said the news item that was described as another news item has not been reported by the authorities concerned, and it was falsely made up and broadcast by the BBC. The news was completely wrong. The SLORC Information Committee therefore denounces the BBC for broadcasting such false news.

Aung San Suu Kyi 'Intends To Remain' in Burma

BK2809072990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0642 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Sept 28 (AFP)—The detained leader of Burma's pro-democracy movement is fighting back against pressure by Rangoon's military authorities for her to leave the country, a senior Rangoon-based diplomat has said. The diplomat, in a meeting with reporters here earlier this week, said 45-year-old Aung San Suu Kyi had "no intention of giving in to the pressure which is placed on her by the SLORC to persuade her to give up politics and go back to England."

The SLORC, or State Law and Order Restoration Council, is the formal designation for the junta that seized power two years ago in a bloody coup to quell a nation-wide pro-democracy movement in Burma. Aung San Suu Kyi, the leader of the National League for Democracy (NLD) which swept elections in Burma earlier this year, has been under house arrest in the Burmese capital since July of last year. Meanwhile the SLORC has so far failed to respect the result of the elections and step down.

The mother of two boys, the Oxford-educated Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of one of the heroes of Burma's independence from Britain, General Aung San, is married to British academic Michael Aris. This has led Rangoon's junta to attempt to cast doubt on her Burmese citizenship and smear her reputation with repeated salvos of xenophobic outbursts.

"They may try and ban her. They may try and exile her. But it won't be with her assent," the diplomat said. "She intends to remain in Burma as long as she can. She doesn't mind. She will put up with the rigors which are undoubtedly very considerable of house arrest and being incommunicado," the envoy said. [passage omitted]

Thai Drug Control Study Delegation Departs

BK2809022690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Excerpts] A secretary of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand, in the company of Police Colonel Ngwe Soe Tun, joint secretary of the Central Narcotics Control Board of Myanmar [Burma], and Police Colonel Hla Myint, director of the People's Police Force Headquarters, left for Pegu by a motorcade this morning and arrived at Shwewatun Hotel in Pegu at 0830. [passage omitted] At 1230, the visitors left Pegu for Yangon [Rangoon].

A delegation led by Dr. J.B. Janeiro, executive director of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, and the Thai delegation led by Police Lieutenant General Chawalit Yotmani arrived in Yangon on 24 September. They studied narcotics control programs and held talks with Myanmar officials during their stay in the country.

The delegations left the country by air this evening. They were seen off at Yangon airport by Police Brigadier General Phone Myint, director general of People's Police Force; Police Colonel Ngwe Soe Tun, joint secretary of the Central Narcotics Control Board; Police Colonel Hla Myint, director of the People's Police Force Headquarters; Mr. Suraphong Posayanon, Thai ambassador to Myanmar, and responsible officials from the United Nations organizations.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Minister on Bangladesh Peace Proposal for Gulf

BK2409080390 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0408 GMT 24 Sep 90

[Text] Kuala lumpur, Sept 24 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Malaysian Government is studying the proposal by Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammed Ershad for peace efforts involving six Asian islamic nations including Malaysia be initiated for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait.

Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba said that the Malaysian Government was contacted regarding the proposal by the Bangladesh President "a week or two" ago and the Foreign Ministry had been asked to study the matter. He said that the letter received by the government was more of a proposal than an invitation for Malaysia to join five other nations in the peace mission.

We do not know whether we are going or not, he told reporters Sunday night, in the state of Pahang, in east coast Peninsular Malaysia. Press reports quoted the Bangladesh president as telling newsmen in the United Arab Emirates Sunday, that he would be leading peace efforts by six Asian islamic nations to initiate Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait.

Besides Bangladesh, the five Asian islamic nations said to be involved in the peace efforts are Malaysia, Pakistan, Indonesia, Maldives and Brunei Darussalam.

The Bangladesh President was also reported to have said that the first consideration before any discussion could be held was for Iraq to withdraw its forces from Kuwait and hand back power to the rightful rulers. "He has not invited us... He only made a proposal," Ghafar said. He however could not say whether the proposal contained certain formulae for the peace initiative.

Hashim on Armed Forces Ties With Singapore

BK2609103090 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 16 Sep 90 p 7

[Article by Aziz Ishak in conjunction with the 57th anniversary of the Malaysian Armed Forces On 16 September]

[Excerpts] The 57th anniversary of the Malaysian Armed Forces [ATM] is observed throughout the country today and it has been considered that a new dimension is created in the history of its buildup to emerge a strong and capable force. [passage omitted]

The Malaysian Armed Forces chief, General Tan Sri Hashim, said as for relations with friendly nations, that is nations in the ASEAN and Five Power Defense Arragement (FPDA) groups, the ATM continues to show a strong commitment to the groupings by participating in regular joint defense excercises. The Armed Forces in Malaysia and Singapore maintained good relations despite the alleged intrusions by Singapore soldiers and helicopters as reported in the local newspapers last August.

Gen. Tan Sri Hashim seemed to want to ease the present tense relations between the military authorities of the two countries when he called on everyone in Malaysia, including the press, to stop raising the issue of the alleged intrusions by the Singapore Armed Forces [SAF] to prevent social unrest.

Earlier, Gen. Tan Sri Hashim rejected the view that relations between ATM and SAF were cooling off because of comments by Singapore Armed Forces chief, Lieutenant General Winston Choo, on the cancellation of one or two joint exercises between the two countries.

For the past 12 months the ATM was free from foreign threats and it continues to increase surveillance in the broader sense covering the airspace, territorial waters, and borders. A regiment of the Armed Forces is being stationed at the Layang-Layang Atoll to signify Malaysia's claim on the area also being claimed by other countries, including Vietnam and China. [passage omitted]

Four-Day Joint Air Exercise Starts 25 Sep

BK2609101290 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Text] A four-day combined air defense exercise is being held over Malaysia and Singapore under the Five Power Defense Arrangement (FPDA). Aircrafts from Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Singapore are taking part in the exercise which started yesterday.

Singapore

Lee Kuan Yew Ends Official Visit to USSR

BK2709151090 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] The prime minister and Mrs. Lee Kuan Yew have ended their five-day official visit to the Soviet Union. They were there at the invitation of the Soviet prime minister, Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov. During their stay in Moscow and the former Soviet capital Leningrad, Mr. Lee held talks with President Gorbachev, Mr. Ryzhkov, Leningrad Mayor Anatoliy Sobchak, and Soviet officials.

The Singapore delegation included the first deputy prime minister, Mr. Goh Chok Tong, who had left Moscow earlier with the foreign minister, Mr. Wong Kan Seng. The law and home affairs minsiter, Professor S. Jayakumar, and the minister of state for trade and industry, Mr. Mah Bow Tan, will be with the prime minister throughout the visit.

Editorial Welcomes Improved Soviet Relations

BK2709140190 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Sep 90 p 26

[Editorial: "A New Era In Relations"]

[Text] The importance of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's visit to the Soviet Union becomes clearer when it is examined against the state of bilateral relations since the first trip Mr. Lee made to the country in 1970. Those relations scarely moved forward over 20 years. There were two reasons. The political reason was that Moscow promoted international communism; Singapore was anticommunist. The ideological divide was compounded by great-power rivalries which in Asia manifested themselves in the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and Moscow's espousal of Asian national liberation movements, which were little more than an extension of its national interest. The economic reason for stagnating relations was that the Soviet Union was a centrally-planned economy with which no real co-operation was possible for a free-market system such as Singapore's.

The rise to power of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev set the tone for a fundamental transformation of this relationship. Mr. Gorbachev effectively turned his back on communism and central planning at home, thus removing the two major obstacles to a constructive relationship with Singapore. Abroad, he withdrew his troops from Afghanistan and co-operated with the other great powers in trying to find a solution to the Cambodian issue, suggesting a serious desire to pare down the Soviet imperial reach which had vitiated ties with Asian countries. The brighter situation in Asia—as well as, of course, the revolutionary changes Mr. Gorbachev wrought internationally—added to the rationale for better relations between Moscow and Singapore.

Two events symbolise the new atmosphere. Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov visited Singapore in February this year, the first trip here by a senior Soviet leader. Just seven months later, Mr. Lee is visiting the Soviet Union. The omens are thus good for bilateral ties, which should become more prominent as a Soviet Union undergoing both economic and political liberalisation becomes a real member of the Pacific Asian community. Soviet communism's predatory attitudes in Asia prevented Moscow from participating in a booming Pacific Basin. While it has lost a lot of time, and while economic problems do constrict its regional economic role, it is unlikely that a country with a large population eager to explore the opportunities of the market will not benefit from the economic growth of East Asia. This is the direction the Soviet Union should move in: not just closing a chapter in its imperial history but beginning a new one in its economic history.

Another strong reason for improving Soviet-Singapore relations is the growing coincidence in their views on the United Nations. In praising the Soviet Union for helping the UN try to resolve international conflicts, Mr. Lee addressed the heart of the issue regarding Moscow's global role today. The divisiveness of the Cold War, seen in the way the two superpowers used their veto powers at the Security Council against each other and their blocs, effectively paralysed international relations at the council. Such a standoff would have been disastrous in dealing with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. But because Moscow is now free to act without worrying whether an issue will play into Washington's hands, Soviet concurrence has enabled the council to arrive at a unified position on the Gulf crisis. Nor is the importance of the Soviet stand limited to the Gulf. The ideas of territorial integrity and the peaceful resolution of disputes are cardinal principles of the UN Charter. In supporting the UN's attempt to re-establish those principles in the Gulf, the Soviet Union is setting an international precedent which will be welcomed by peace-loving nations, especially small states which attract the covetous attention of larger neighbours. A safer and more prosperous world is beneficial to Singapore, as it is to the Soviet Union. It is beneficial to their evolving relationship, too.

Cambodia

Party Appoints New Cadres; Tang Saroem Retires

BK2709150090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Sep 90

["Communique of the Session of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau"]

[Text] Based on the implementation of the decision of the 11th session of the fifth party Central Committee Political Bureau and to enhance the efficiency of the party-state leadership, including the enhancement of the responsibility and the leadership efficiency in ministries and municipal and provincial institutions in line with the requirements of the national tasks, the party Central Committee Political Bureau, at its session on 17 September 1990, decided to reorganize the duties of a number of leading cadres as follows:

1. Ease the duty of Comrade Tang Saroem by allowing him to retire.
2. Appoint Comrade Lieutenant General Nhim Vanda as trade minister, maintain his posts as deputy defense minister and chief of the General Logistics Department, and ease him of his duty of the post of deputy planning minister.
3. Transfer Comrade Uk Rabun from the post of deputy chief of Cabinet of the party Central Committee Political Bureau to the post of deputy trade minister.
4. Transfer the duty of Comrade Um Nhanh from the post of deputy secretary attached to the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee to become the deputy secretary of the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee in charge of Mass Organizations.
5. Transfer the duty of and appoint Comrade Chun Chhorn from the post of deputy secretary attached to the provisional party committee of Kamchay Mea District in Prey Veng Province to the post of deputy secretary attached to the Phnom Penh Municipal Party Committee.
6. Suspended from duty for investigation are Comrade Li Son, secretary of the Mondolkiri Provincial Party Committee, and Comrade Chan Yoeun, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of Mondolkiri Provincial People's Committee.
7. Appoint Comrade Rat Sarem, currently deputy secretary attached to the provincial party committee and chairman of the Organization Department of Mondolkiri Province, as acting secretary of the Mondolkiri Provincial Party Committee.
8. Appoint Comrade Chim Lon, currently member of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Mondolkiri Provincial People's Committee, as permanent member of the provincial party committee and as acting chairman of the Mondolkiri Provincial People's Committee.
9. Transfer and appoint Comrade Sen Samphi from the post of vice chairman of the Central Organization Commission to the post of deputy secretary attached to the provincial party committee and chief of the Organization Department of Mondolkiri Province.

Phnom Penh, 27 September 1990

Hor Nam Hong Wants SNC Meeting To Reconvene

BK2809070690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0631 GMT 28 Sep 90

[By Leo Dobbs]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 28 (AFP)—Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong said here Friday that the stalled first meeting of Cambodia's interim authority should reconvene to discuss "urgent issues" such as a ceasefire and the country's U.N. seat.

The first meeting of the 12-member Supreme National Council (SNC) was suspended in Bangkok last week after the Phnom Penh government and the resistance failed to agree on its chairmanship. The SNC, grouping all four factions, should represent Cambodian sovereignty and take up the U.N. seat ahead of elections run by the world body.

The top official, who is one of the six Phnom Penh representatives on the SNC, said, "We should not stop just because of the problem of the chairmanship. "This could be discussed later," he said in his first meeting with the overseas press since being appointed foreign minister September 17. He said Phnom Penh believed the SNC should reconvene to "address more urgent issues" of a ceasefire and sending a delegation to the current U.N. General Assembly session in New York to discuss Cambodia's seat. The U.N. seat had been held by the three party resistance but it has been left vacant in anticipation of the SNC taking over.

Mr. Hor Nam Hong said that if the resistance refused to reconvene the SNC meeting due to deadlock over the chairmanship Phnom Penh proposed that the five U.N. Security Council permanent members and the U.N. secretary general invite all sides to the Assembly meet. They should then address issues such as the cessation of overseas military aid to the warring sides and "self restraint" from use of military force.

"We believe all these issues must be addressed first before going back to the reconvened Paris International Conference on Cambodia," he said. That conference, co-chaired by France and Indonesia, ended without agreement in August last year but the plan is to reconvene it later this year to forge a comprehensive settlement for Cambodia.

Mr. Hor Nam Hong said Phnom Penh wanted to have the U.N.-brokered Jakarta agreement concluded September 10 between the four parties to be "implemented in its entirety." That pact set up the SNC with six Phnom Penh members and two from each of the three resistance factions. But Mr. Hor Nam Hong said there was no mention in the joint statement issued at Jakarta that resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk should be chairman—a matter now at the centre of the falling out.

Prince Sihanouk, who is not on the SNC, has since proposed becoming chairman as the 13th member or chairman with 14 members—seven from each side—without naming a number two. Mr. Hor Nam Hong said both proposals were unacceptable. He said there was no consensus on a 13th member, noting that the Jakarata statement provided for a supernumary chairman only if the four sides "so desire."

If Prince Sihanouk wanted to be the 13th member a 14th member —from Phnom Penh—must also be named as "a matter of principle," he said. Mr. Hor Nam Hong said alternatively the prince could replace one of his members in the 12-member format. He said Phnom Penh would like to have the former monarch as chairman but would expect in turn to receive the vice-chairmanship—which the resistance have refused. The official stressed the "principle of equality," and said alternatives were to have a rotating chairman or two co-chairmen.

But Mr. Hor Nam Hong, who was charge d'affaires in France when Prince Sihanouk was ousted from power in a 1970 coup, said he believed that despite the current deadlock the peace process would continue until a solution was reached.

SNC Bangkok Meeting, Hopes for Peace Discussed

BK2809031590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Sep 90 p 4

[Article by Jacques Bakaert under the rubric "Cambodian Diary" entitled: "Still Searching for That Elusive Peace"]

[Text] Phnom Penh—As the four factions were meeting in Bangkok for yet another unsuccessful meeting, the people of Cambodia were celebrating the traditional Buddhist Pchum Ben, the day of the Death. Peace is coming, a lot of men and women said.

"Do you know on what day, and by which plane is the United Nations coming?" asked a shopkeeper near the Central market. Another Cambodian asked me if I could loan him $50,000 so that he could build, "very fast", a new little hotel. "The UN is coming, and they will need a place to stay," he explained.

But a few hours later, on September 18, as Mr Hun Sen and his party landed at Pochentong airport, it was clear that peace was not yet in sight. "Exhaustion and terrible disappointment," was how a senior foreign ministry official described his feelifng after three frustrating days in Bangkok.

Official sources in the Cambodian capital tended to blame the failure of the meeting in Bangkok on the Sihanoukists. And it is true that Prince Norodom Ranariddh's decision to leave for Paris on the evening of the first day of the meeting shocked most Cambodians. Of course people in Phnom Penh, having only scattered access to reliable information, know only part of the story... of any story. Nevertheless they felt that the meeting was crucial for the future of peace in Cambodia and that every Khmer leader should pay great attention to it. Politicians in the West have lost electoral campaigns for less than a trip abroad. People in Phnom Penh were not sure whom to blame for the failure of the Bangkok meeting. They have little idea of what exactly took place. All they knew was that peace was not going to happen tomorrow, and that once again great hopes had been destroyed by politics.

There is in Cambodia a growing distrust of politicians, of all of them, from any faction. And it is not the mass demonstration organised last Wednesday by the Front for the Reconstruction and Defence of the Motherland (one of the many organizations controlled by the ruling People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea) that will do much to reinforce the confidence of the population in leaders and their political games. The demonstration—in the best tradition of old fashion authoritarian regimes—was decided more than a week in advance. Each ministry, mass organisation and production units were instructed to select a certain number of "volunteers". Signatures supporting the party's policy were also collected in various ministries.

The official slogans were predictable. The first proclaimed the people's opposition to the return of the "genocidal clique" (The Khmer Rouge). Other slogans declared that the Government of the State of Cambodia should stay in power until the general elections. And finally that the solution of the Cambodian problem belongs to the people of Cambodia. No mention of the role of the United Nations nor of the Jakarta agreement here.

In the meantime, life is hard for most Cambodians. There is a serious shortage of petrol. The price of gas has more than doubled in less than one month. At state stations, where long lines form every morning, in less than a week a liter of petrol went from 80 riel to 280. On the free market it quickly reached 400 riel. As the Soviet Union reduces its oil deliveries to Cambodia, the state is forced to buy more and more on the open market, mostly from Singapore. Because of the Gulf crisis prices are going up and the State of Cambodia has few resources in hard currencies.

The dollar, valued at 500 riel by the end of August, is now worth 620 riel. Depending on quality, rice sells for 80 to 120 riel a kilo, against 50 to 80 three weeks earlier. The real value of official salaries is thus shrinking by the day.

Who wants peace, who does not want peace? Certainly the huge majority of the Cambodian population desires peace more than anything else, free of mines and compulsory draft. As for the leaders, the answer is a bit more complex. Yes they want peace, but many still would like it according to their own terms, with a serious guarantee they will keep as much power as possible.

The ruling party understands the implication of the agreement signed in Jakarta, including the fact that a strong presence of the United Nations would seriously jeopardise its own chance to rule the country. In many ways the party has started campaigning for the elections.

During the 11th plenum, last August, it was decided to launch a large scale campaign against corruption. Already a few provincial officials have been dismissed. More changes are expected in the future.

In Phnom Penh, the city People's Committee, now run by the new party chairman Sim Ka and the new mayor, Hok Langdi, has ordered the police to enforce long neglected laws on construction. A rich businessman, with plenty of high ranking protection, who, against the law, had expanded his house on the vast sidewalk of former Boulevard Monivong (now called Acha Mean) was given 30 days to alter the building. A few months ago, his connections would have solved the problem. Not any more. Not only are city workers busy demolishing the illegal extension of the building, but the culprit will have to endure the destruction cost (about three million riel) and pay a fine.

The fight against corruption is part of the new image the party tries hard to project on the population. The PRPK will obviously need some time—and some good people—to erase its recent negative image.

The changes at the Foreign Ministry are partly technical. If the peace process gains momentum, the foreign minister will be away a lot. Since Mr Hun Sen was both Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, it would have been difficult to have him out of the country too frequently, some sources said. Others believe the appointment of Mr Hor Nam Hong—a man with a long career in the Foreign Ministry of various regimes, and a controversial job during the Khmer Rouge time (he was in charge of Boeng Trabek, one of the camps for intellectuals)—will further reduce the power of Mr Hun Sen.

The first deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Dit Munti, considered as one of the most capable persons in the ministry, has been appointed as Deputy Chairman of Propaganda Commission the Central Committee. Reliable sources in Phnom Penh also said he would be added to the Supreme National Council [SNC], should there be an agreement on new members. Ney Pena, a politburo member who occuped the propaganda position, has been moved to the vice chairmanship of the Control Commission of the Central Committee.

In the meantime, Mr Hun Sen sent a letter—published by the official agency SPK on September 21—to Mr Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general (as well as the foreign ministers of the Five permanent members of the Security Council) requesting that the secretary general "kindly invite the SNC members to attend the current UN General Assembly in order to at least resolve one urgent and primordial question in conformity with the documents of the Permanent Five and with the Jakarta joint statement". He explained that Phnom Penh "believes that a chairman (of the SNC) could be selected among the SNC members already formed in Jakarta and that no one should look for a personal prestige or advantage to the neglect of the seriousness of the situation."

A delegation of the SNC to the UN General Assembly would solve a few problems for the international community. For the Cambodian people, it is certainly a very minor matter, and very few seem to care how many people are members of the SNC. As one official said, "the SNC is a symbol, power is somewhere else".

Increased Fighting in Western Regions Noted

BK2809023990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Sep 90 p 7

[Excerpt] While peace negotiators have been sparring with words for the past two weeks, Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh soldiers have been fighting with increased ferocity and dying in greater numbers in western Cambodia, Thai military commanders say.

Phnom Penh generals have sent heavy reinforcements to bases along Route 10, the main highway from their western centre, Battambang. They are advancing down Route 10 towards Pailin 70 km to the southwest, which is in the hands of their Maoist enemies.

A Thai commander told a briefing session attended by Reuters on Wednesday:

"The Khmer Rouge are fighting hard to hold their stronghold. Both sides have been exchanging fire with artillery, mortars and recoilless rifles and there are reports of heavy casualties on both sides." "The Khmer Rouge will fight until the last person to hold their major stronghold there (Pailin)", another Thai officer said. He said the Khmer Rouge, ousted from power in Phnom Penh in 1979 by the Vietnamese army, last week sent 8,000 soldiers to reinforce Pailin. [passage omitted]

Radio Sums Up Battle Actions in 'Past Week'

BK2809091690 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] During the past week, the three enemy groups continued to launch their military adventures and perfidious psychological warfare against our people, committing all kinds of crimes and robbery.

Along the border areas, the enemies have continued to fire artillery shells into a number of localities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, and Banteay Meanchey Provinces. Moreover, they have continued to bring war materiel, weapons, and ammunition into some areas for their evil schemes.

However, they were unable to avoid losses due to the timely and effective repulse by our Armed Forces and people. As a matter of fact, during the past week, we put out of action 60 enemy soldiers, including 33 killed, 10 captured, and 17 others who were forced to surrender. We also seized 20 assorted weapons, an ICOM field radio, four boats, and a quantity of war materiel.

In addition to the enemy losses on the battlefield, the implementation of the 11-point policy of party and state toward misled persons has gained greater impetus. In fact, during the past week, while marking our nation's traditional Phchum Ben religious festival, our authorities and people in all localities welcomed back many returnees. In Banteay Meanchey Province alone, our authorities and people welcomed back 32 returnees.

Chea Sim Meets International Red Cross Group

BK2809101890 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0514 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 28—Chea Sim, chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, received in Phnom Penh Wednesday a delegation of the International Red Cross Committee (IRCC) led by its President Cornelio Sommaraga.

Chairman Chea Sim informed the guests of the all-sided achievements received by the Cambodian people over recent years, attributing them to the tireless efforts of the Cambodian people and government and the wholehearted assistance of fraternal countries as well as international organizations including the IRCC.

He welcomed the visit as an important contribution to strengthening and developing the relationship between the Cambodian Red Cross and the IRCC.

After recalling the goodwill attitude of the State of Cambodia in the search for an early political solution to the Cambodian conflict, Chairman Chea Sim thanked the IRCC for providing aid to the Cambodian war victims.

In his reply, Cornelio Sommaruga highly appreciated the rapid growth of the State of Cambodia and pledged to do his utmost to better the relations between the two Red Cross organizations, and to further provide aid to the Cambodian people, especially the war victims.

SRV Fatherland Front Chairman Thanks Chea Sim

BK2809113190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee. The message noted:

On behalf of the VFF Central Committee and in my own name, I would like to extend sincere thanks to the KUFNCD National Council and the fraternal Cambodian people for the best wishes extended to us on the occasion of the 45th National Day of the SRV. May the bond of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and countries of Vietnam and Cambodia and the relations and cooperation between our two fronts further strengthen and develop.

Sar Kheng Receives Outgoing Polish Ambassador

BK2809111190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Summary] Sar Kheng, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee's cabinet, and chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission, received Polish Ambassador Jozef Koblialka, who paid a courtesy call at the end of his diplomatic mission in Cambodia.

The Polish ambassador profoundly thanked Sar Kheng and the Cambodian party and government for the assistance granted him. He also voiced full support for the Cambodian Government's stance and goodwill in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. In his reply, Sar Kheng highly appreciated the Polish ambassador's efforts and Poland's assistance to Cambodia.

900 Families in Kompong Speu Received Aid

BK2509133290 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 25 Sep 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 25—In July this year, the Cambodian Red Cross distributed relief to 900 needy families in Aoral District, Kompong Speu Province, 50 km west of Phnom Penh.

The relief consisted of mats, mosquito nets, blankets, and plastic tents worth 12,766 U.S. dollars donated by Oxfam, World Vision, Australian Catholic Relief (ACR), and "Save the Children" funds of Australia (SCFA).

SRV, Hun Sen 'Destroying' UN Resolution

BK2809042390 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Unattributed commentary: "Vietnam and Phnom Penh Are Openly Destroying the Document of the UN Security Council's Five Permanent Members and the Agreement of the Four Cambodian Parties in Jakarta"]

[Text] On 10 September in Jakarta, the four Cambodian parties unanimously agreed to accept the document of the UN Security Council's [UNSC's] five permanent members. The 15-member UNSC also adopted resolution 668/1990 on Cambodia on 20 September, thus officially recognizing the four-party agreement in Jakarta.

However, on 26 September in Phnom Penh, Hun Sen imposed one condition after another opposing Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's election as chairman of the Supreme National Council. Furthermore, Hun Sen also called for the building up of Armed Forces and continued fighting. All these activities are destroying the document of the UNSC's five permanent members, the 10 September agreeement of the four Cambodian parties, and the entire UNSC resolution. Therefore, Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side are responsible for the failure of solving Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia politically and comprehensively in accordance with the document of the UNSC's five permanent members because Vietnam and Phnom Penh have violated the UNSC resolution 668/1990 dated 20 September 1990 on Cambodia. Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side are running against the Cambodian nation and people, the Vietnamese people, the international community, and the United Nations.

It can be asked: How far can this opposition go? Can the Cambodian nation and people, the Vietnamese people, the world, and the United Nations allow Vietnam and Hun Sen to behave this way?

Resistance Calls for Adherence to Resolution

BK2809042290 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Station editorial: "The Tripartite Resistance Forces and the Entire Cambodian People Fully Support UN Security Council Resolution 668/90 on Ending the War of Aggression in Cambodia Politically and Comprehensively"]

[Text] On 23 September 1990, leaders of the Cambodian National Government [CNG] and the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces—namely His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CNG and president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front; His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Cambodia in charge of foreign affairs and chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea; and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia and general secretary of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia—issued a joint statement fully supporting resolution 668/90 of the UN Security Council [UNSC] which adopted the framework document of the UNSC's five permanent members on ending Vietnam's 12-year war of aggression in Cambodia politically and comprehensively. In the statement, the tripartite Cambodian resistance reaffirmed their pledge to sincerely cooperate with the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC] and with the UNSC to quickly implement UNSC resolution 668/90.

The tripartite resistance forces appeal to all concerned parties to strictly adhere to UNSC resolution 668/90. They also appeal to the PICC cochairmen to reconvene this conference in the near future to work out details and adopt a plan for the concrete implementation of a comprehensive political solution based solely on the framework document of the UNSC's five permanent members and the UNSC resolution 668/90.

The response of the tripartite resistance forces to the UNSC resolution shows the world that the Cambodian national resistance forces and all Cambodian people do not want to prolong the war in Cambodia. The Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces only want this Vietnamese war of aggression to be quickly solved politically, so Cambodia regains peace, independence, sovereignty, and the right to self-determination. This is why the Cambodian national resistance forces have continued to welcome and support various efforts of the United Nations and successive UN resolutions, making concessions and continually adjusting their stance to cooperate with the United Nations to end Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia politically and quickly.

The tripartite national resistance forces and the Cambodian people appeal to the SRV and the Phnom Penh side to adhere to the same attitude, which is to sincerely abide by the framework document of the UNSC's five permanent members, the 10 September 1990 Jakarta agreement, and this UNSC resolution. This is to solve and quickly end Vietnam's great destructive 12-year war of aggression to restore peace, security, and stability both in Cambodia and Vietnam and also peace, security, and stability to Southeast Asia, Asia, and the Pacific region.

Indonesia

Cambodia Meeting Cochairmen Issue Communique

BK2809090790 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0757 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] New York, Sept 28 (OANA/ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Thursday he and his French counterpart, Roland Dumas, hoped for an early reconvening of the international conference on Cambodia in Paris, if possible by the end of this month or early next month.

The two foreign ministers Tuesday issued a joint communique that they believed the time has come for reconvening the Paris conference. They saw that with the approval by the Cambodian warring factions in Jakarta of the framework on a settlement proposed by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, and the formation of a Cambodian Supreme National Council, a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict is again within reach. The Paris conference would have the task of approving the political settlement. Alatas and Dumas are co-chairmen of the conference.

Alatas told Indonesian newsmen in New York that the time for the holding of the conference was not fixed, but assuming that the meeting among the Cambodians themselves on the membership of the Supreme Council has been going on smoothly.

In preparation of the reconvening of the conference, the two foreign ministers have decided that a meeting of their high officials be held at the end of October, followed by a coordinators meeting.

Alatas dismissed an assumption that the involvement of the five permanent members of the Security Council—the United States, China, the UK, France, the Soviet Union —in the Cambodian conflict constituted an attempt at taking over the peace process.

A statement of the permanent five indicated that the framework they have drawn up was complementary to efforts at reaching a regional-level settlement, and that everything will have to be decided upon at the Paris conference. He saw the permanent five's involvement in efforts at reaching a settlement as a positive thing. "Actually, they should take an active part, rather than merely acting behind the screen," he said.

Practically all the delegates to the on-going United Nations General Assembly hailed the agreement reached by the Cambodian factions in their meeting in Jakarta on September 10 with regard to the framework for a comprehensive political solution of the almost 12-year conflict.

The Cambodian seat in the UN General Assembly is now still vacant. It was previously held by the CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] led by Prince Sihanouk. Under the permanent five's framework for the peace process the Cambodian seat in the United Nations would be held by an official appointed to represent the Cambodian Supreme National Council.

East Timor Discussed at UN General Assembly

BK2809054490 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0325 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] New York, Sept 28 (ANTARA)—Indonesia has rejected a statement made by Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva here Wednesday [26 September] that the East Timor issue was similar to the case of the Gulf crisis. The Portuguese accusation was baseless and not supportive of the United Nations Secretary General's efforts to seek an internationally acceptable, just and comprehensive solution for the East Timor issue.

In his report to the 15th session of the United Nations General Assembly, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that serious and constructive talks between Indonesia and Portugal were going on under his auspices which he believed could lead to a favourable solution. Based on de Cuellar's report, the U.N. General Assembly did not include the problem of East Timor in its agenda for this year's session according to experts was an indication that world attention to the problem has decreased. [as received]

Indonesian permanent representative at the U.N. Nana S. Sutresna said that the statement was groundless and was merely an insinuation and not supportive of the efforts of the U.N. secretary general. In his letter to the chairman of the United Nations General Assembly, Nana Sutresna said that the comparison of the East Timor issue with the Gulf crisis was misleading and against logic. The Iraqi action against Kuwait was an invasion, occupation and an annexation of an independent and sovereign country.

Meanwhile, the so called East Timor issue was a problem of a region which still had no government and was in the process of decolonization, and neglected by its Portuguese masters. All countries in the world, he said, knew that Portugal left East Timor without responsibility during the outbreak of a civil war which it had incited.

The Indonesian ambassador to the U.N. said that Indonesia had assisted East Timor in the decolonization process. Indonesia, he said, has helped the realization of the democratic ideals of the majority of the East Timorese, protecting them from disturbances by the armed terror and cruelty of the Fretilin [The Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor] minority group which was supported and agitated by Portugal. The East Timor integration into Indonesia was an action of self-determination which was in line with the United Nations principles, he said.

Sutresna also denied the statement of the Portuguese prime minister which said that it was a historical and constitutional obligation of his country to maintain the cultural identity of the East Timorese people. "The culture of the East Timorese has been developing rapidly and has become strong since its integration into Indonesia, a process which would quite be impossible during the 400-year colonial domination," he said.

Roman Catholicism [word indistinct] developing and the number of adherents also continued to increase from year to year.

Sutrisna said that the Portuguese statement was contradictory to the fact, and therefore he questioned what the premier meant by cultural and religious identity of the East Timorese people.

Laos

Deputy Minister Sees Limits on UN in Cambodia

BK2809065490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0619 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 28 (AFP)—Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthideth said here that the United Nations' role in administering Cambodia should not violate the country's sovereignty or unity. "We welcome the U.N.'s contribution, but we hope that it will have an appropriate role that respects the sovereignty and unity of Cambodia," Mr. Phasitthideth said in an interview.

The deputy minister, who was due to go to Cambodia on Friday, also said that Laos supported the Phnom Penh government's position on the composition of the Supreme National Council (SNC).

Under a U.N.-brokered agreement among the warring Cambodian parties, the SNC is composed of six representatives of the resistance and six from Phnom Penh and will represent the country's sovereignty before elections are held. Phnom Penh opposes a resistance proposal that two members be added to the body and has said it will accept resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk as SNC president only if its own prime minister, Hun Sen, is made vice president.

Mr. Phasitthideth said the SNC presidency and vice presidency were "linked." "A president must be designated, but also a vice president," he said.

The deputy minister also said Laos hoped a meeting of the Paris conference on Cambodia would be convened as soon as possible. "Laos is inclined to support an equitable solution that respects the neutrality and the independence of Cambodia," he said, adding that his country "will make all possible efforts for the success of the conference."

The Paris conference was first convened in August last year and ended without agreement on a solution to the 12-year-old Cambodian civil war.

In addition to Laos and Vietnam, Phnom Penh's main backers in the region, the conference will bring together the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Japan, Australia, and the four Cambodian factions. It is widely expected to meet in November to ratify the U.N.-sponsored agreement reached in Jakarta earlier this month.

PASASON Fears Cambodia Peace 'Faint Hope'

BK2709034090 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Undated PASASON article: "Progress on Settlement of Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] Dear listeners: After the first meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia in Bangkok ended because of the failure of the Cambodian factions to agree on the selection of the SNC chairman, a new and positive development has emerged again with Prince Sihanouk announcing in Beijing he has accepted Chairman Hun Sen's proposal. Prince Sihanouk has agreed to be the 13th member of the council. At the same time, the State of Cambodia will appoint the 14th member to the council. This will increase the total number of SNC members to 14. Regarding this development, the Cambodian resistance factions have agreed with Prince Sihanouk's announcement at a meeting held in Bangkok on 24 September.

Radio Beijing on its 25 September evening cast said the Cambodian resistance factions proposed to Thai Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan that Thailand host another SNC meeting in Bangkok in the near future. The Thai foreign minister reportedly told the Cambodian resistance factions he would have to consult with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan first. He said there would be no problem in holding such a meeting but cautioned the Cambodian factions must agree among themselves first before the meeting could be held. Otherwise it would become meaningless.

As for the State of Cambodia, it has reaffirmed its stand. Reports from various sources predict the meeting will be held soon to elect the SNC chairman and a delegation to attend the current UN General Assembly session. The delegation is expected to leave for the session on 18 October.

Political observers noted it would be a good omen if all the Cambodian factions could agree among themselves. If each side continues to be adamant on its respective positions, the new meeting will be aborted once again and peace in Cambodia will become only a faint hope.

Philippines

Ramos To Go to Korean War Anniversary in Seoul

HK2809051590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] National Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos left today for Seoul to attend ceremonies marking the 42d anniversary of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces as well as the 40th anniversary of the Korean War, upon invitation of South Korean Defense Minister Yi Sang-Hun. Also invited to the ceremonies are defense ministers and military leaders from the Asia-Pacific region.

Sixteen Men Sentenced for Benigno Aquino Murder

HK2809012190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0109 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Manila, Sept 28 (AFP)—A special court Thursday sentenced 16 military men, including a general, for the August 21, 1983 murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Justice Regino Hermosisima described the crime as "a barbarity and inhumanity" and pronounced Brigadier General Luther Custodio and 15 other officers and soldiers "guilty beyond reasonable doubt" for the murder. Mr. Aquino's widow, Corazon, became president while the case was pending.

The court acquitted 20 other soldiers and civilians "upon failure of proof beyond reasonable doubt," including Jose Aspiras, a former cabinet member under the late President Ferdinand Marcos. Three others accused remained at large and were not tried by the court. They were Mr. Marcos' chief of staff, General

Fabian Ver, former Marcos cabinet member Gregorio Cendana, and another military officer.

Mr. Aquino was shot dead at Manila airport when he returned from exile in the United States to lead the opposition against Mr. Marcos. The murder sparked a popular upheaval that culminated in the downfall of the 20-year Marcos administration in the February 1986 popular revolt that swept Mrs. Aquino into office.

Further on Sentencing

HK2809031990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 28 Sep 90

[By Jojo Ismael from the Antigraft court—live]

[Text] The anti-graft court today convicted 16 of the 40 soldiers accused of the killing of former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr, and his alleged assassin Rolando Galman. The anti-graft court's decision was issued one year after the death of former President Marcos, believed by many to have given the order for the killing of the former senator who was also the husband of the incumbent President Aquino.

The 40 accused soldiers and one former cabinet member, Jose Aspiras, arrived at the anti-graft court today and were present when the verdict was read out. The trial of the accused began in April 1987 after the former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr was assassinated on 21 August 1983.

Those found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment include: Brigadier General Luther Custodio, former chief of the Avsecom [Aviation Security Command]; Captain Romero Bautista; Second Lieutenant Jesus Castro; Sergeant [Sgt] Arnulso de Mesa; Sgt Claro Lat; Sgt Filomeno Miranda; Sgt Rolando de Guzman; Sgt Rodolfo de Solong; C1C [Constable First Class] Rogelio Moreno; C1C Mario Lazaga; A1C [Airman First Class] Cordova Castelo; Sgt Pablo Martinez; Sgt Ruben Aquino; Sgt Arnolfo Altates; A1C Filosondo Tarang. These are the 16 out of the 40 men who were convicted today.

Meanwhile, Jose Aspiras, former Tourism Minister under President Marcos was acquitted by the court. Former Information Minister Gregorio Cendana, former AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff General Fabian Ver, and one Captain Valerio are still at large, and warrants of arrest have been issued for their apprehension.

Corazon Aquino Comments

HK2809100390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Statement by President Corazon Aquino in reaction to the anti-graft court's verdict on the murder of her late husband Benigno Aquino Jr]

[Text] I find it difficult to understand and explain especially to my children, the sluggish pace of justice. I wonder how much more difficult it is to accept a continuing delay in justice where the mitigants are poor. But poor can sometimes be a physical poverty, but not poverty of justice.

I would, therefore, like to exhort all those concerned to better their efforts, to the extent humanly possible, in order to bring about a speedier administration of justice.

As the widow of Ninoy, I do have very strong feelings about the verdict. However, my position as president prevents me from expressing my true feelings.

Laurel Outlines Compensation Scheme for Bases

HK2809023390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 90 p 10

[Text] Silang, Cavite—Vice President Salvador H. Laurel outlined yesterday a long-range and non-cash compensation program which the U.S. government should undertake during the proposed eight-year phaseout period for the U.S. military and naval bases in the country.

Highlighting his proposal is the specific undertaking on the part of the U.S. government to modernize the Armed Forces so that it can effectively cope with the insurgency problem and ultimately undertake the country's external defense.

"Emphasis should be made on providing our Navy and Coast Guard with the necessary equipment to enable them to effectively patrol our coastal waters and protect our fishermen. We should likewise insist on an automatic NATO-type retaliation clause in case the Philippines is attacked by any foreign force during the eight-year phaseout period," Laurel told a student convocation at the the Philippine Union College (PUC) here.

On the economic requirements, the Vice President urged U.S. assistance in relieving the Philippines foreign debt obligation, the opening of U.S. markets for Philippine exports under a quota system, and technology transfer.

Recent talks on the U.S. bases saw converging stands of the Philippines and the U.S. governments to a 5-10 year phaseout which was proposed by Laurel in 1986 and embodied in his report on his talks with the ASEAN leaders last year.

The formula has been termed by Laurel as both "reasonable and realistic" since "the foremost concern during these critical times are security and economic well-being of the people."

"The eight-year phaseout period is the ideal period for both sides, and this seems to be the shaping consensus between the Philippine and U.S. governments," Laurel said.

"I'm batting for this withdrawal period," Laurel said, "so that thousands of Filipinos employed at the bases and the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] will have adequate time to adjust and will have enough chance to lick the insurgency while preparing to assume the external defense of the country."

Laurel concluded that "whatever final stand we make on the bases question should have a sound historical perspective so even after a hundred years, our people will say it was a sound policy decision."

'Source' Reports on 2d Round of Bases Talks

HK2809105190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 27 Sep 90 pp 1, 6

[By Tony S. Bergonia]

[Text] Regardless of the outcome of the ongoing Philippine-United States negotiations on the U.S. military bases, the Philippines will ask U.S. combat troops to leave, Health Secretary Alfredo R. Bengzon told a group of senators yesterday.

An INQUIRER source said that Bengzon—vice chairman of the Philippine panel that is holding negotiations with its U.S. counterpart on the bases—briefed six senators in a confidential, closed-door meeting at the Club Filipino in Greenhills, San Juan, on the two rounds of talks held so far with the Americans.

According to the source, Bengzon told the senators that whether the Americans quit the bases at the expiration of the 25-year RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement [MBA] on Sept. 16, 1991, or they are given an extension—or even if a new treaty is forged—U.S. combat troops should be phased out of the country by 1992.

Which would mean that Subic Naval Base, Clark Air Base and four other smaller areas will be left as "mere ship or plane repair" facilities, the source said.

"Any military troops there are going to be our troops," Bengzon said.

Later in Malacanang, Bengzon told Palace reporters that the Philippines will push for the combined Filipino and American use of the bases when their lease expires.

He said the Philippine panel will propose in future talks that the Philippine Air Force start to make use of the U.S. facilities at Clark.

Bengzon and the other members of the panel, except for its chairman, Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus, who is abroad, met with President Aquino yesterday.

The source said the senators briefed by Bengzon were Senate President Jovito Salonga, Neptali A. Gonzales, Ernesto M. Maceda, Teofisto Guingona Jr., Agapito Aquino and Victor S. Ziga.

The Senate will play a crucial role on the fate of the bases, which were established in 1946 under a treaty that originally was supposed to last 99 years but was renegotiated into a 25-year executive agreement in 1966.

Under the 1987 Constitution, the Senate will have to ratify a new bases treaty after the end of the current one. Any extension of the bases would have to be done by renewing the original MBA, which also requires Senate Ratification.

The Constitution also bars foreign military bases on Philippine soil beyond September 16, 1992.

According to the source, Bengzon revealed that the Philippine position is to negotiate for the removal of Clark and "accommodate" the Americans on their continued use of Subic.

Clark Possible Site of Large Mineral Deposits

HK2809104390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 27 Sep 90 p 29

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] Angeles City—Clark Air Base sits on huge mineral deposits, managanese and even gold, which can greatly boost the country's industrialization efforts.

The discovery lately by an Angeles City-based mining firm of manganese deposits in the military reservations inside Clark confirmed many previous speculations that the baselands harbor immense potentials which can be tapped under the government's economic recovery program.

According to the study conducted by the mining firm, the manganese deposits are so vast in the mountainous region of Clark that the supply may be good for about 50 years.

And since the deposits found in the baselands are reportedly high grade and, thus, exportable, they can be a rich source of the foreign exchange needed for debt payments and importation of vital industrial equipment and machinery.

There is wide-spread talk also about gold deposits aplenty in Clark's reservation.

Manganese, a grayish white polyvalent metallic element that is ordinarily hard and brittle, is a raw material for steel production.

The deposits have been found at the mountainous portion of Clark reservation in Capas, Tarlac, by the MMRD [expansion unknown] Mineral Resources which began its operations only last May.

The minerals, the firm said, were discovered in at least seven sites of Alunan, Tambo, Tiaong, Bueno, Kaliwakan, Alibangbang, and Angat, all in Barangay Sta. Juliana, in western Capas. All these are located in the Zambales mountain ranges.

Ed J. Diamante, MMRD president, said that the firm's operations are being covered by a Capas mayor's permit No. 153 issued on last May 28. He said the legality of the firm's operation can also be traced with the Bureau of

Mines and Geo-Science Development Service of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

He said the mines bureau issues permits to mining companies to extract mineral deposits in the country, including military reservations.

He said the firm has nine pending applications to extract manganese at Clark reservation with the mines bureau regional office in San Fernando headed by Director Israel Gaddi. Each application covers 20 hectares of land, he said.

Open-Window Policy for Rebel Soldiers Noted

HK2809014790 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] The Department of National Defense and the military establishment said they are maintaining the open-window policy regarding the rebel soldiers who wish to surrender, including former Army Lieutenant Colonel Gringo Honasan.

This was stated by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. He also commented on Honasan's statement published by TIME magazine which claimed that in the present regime, it is Ramos who is calling the shots and not President Aquino. According to Ramos, Honasan's statement proves he is confined to using disinformation tactics and to using half truths.

On the series of bombings in Metro Manila, Ramos said these could possibly be the work of the rebel soldiers and communists in order to create a revolutionary atmosphere.

Former Party Chief Discusses Peace Talks

HK2809023190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 Sep 90 pp 1, 8

[By staff member Cherry Velarde and corresponent Joey Caburnida with additional report from Manny Mogato]

[Excerpts] Peace talks are still possible despite the unilateral lifting by rebels of a ceasefire earlier declared in the areas ravaged by the July killer quake, alleged former communist party chief Rodolfo Salas said yesterday.

Salas told the CHRONICLE the country's "worsening economic and political conditions are frustrating the peace efforts which showed signs of success in the beginning."

"But it's always better to hope," he said, adding that the National Democratic Front (NDF), the political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, was still prepared to negotiate, although not too soon as expected.

Salas was a member of the NDF panel in its aborted peace negotiations with the government in 1986. [passage omitted]

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos warned of continued bombings against multinationals and other commercial establishments in the metropolis by military rebels and communist insurgents "to erode the credibility of the government in dealing with the economic crisis."

Ramos told a press briefing in Camp Aguinaldo that multinationals were special targets of these groups "because they are the most sensitive regarding investments, dollar outflows, exports and others."

The defense secretary said military rebels could be behind this spate of bombings since "this fits into what they anounced before."

"If you look at their strategy, which included the temporary takeover of the Makati business district during the (aborted) December 1989 coup, they have added to their strategy an economic-political dimension," he said. But Ramos also did not discount the possibility that communist insurgents were behind the bombings as part of their plan to "create a revolutionary situation" aggravated by the recent increase in oil prices.

The communists had lifted the truce which they earlier declared in quake-ravaged areas after the oil price increase and the violent dispersal of anti-American bases demonstrators.

In the interview, Salas said the main obstacle to a resumption of the peace talks and the implementation of an effective truce was the government's pre-condition for rebels to lay down their arms.

This "casts doubts" on the sincerity of the government as well as makes for a "bogus ceasefire," he said.

Salas added taht last week, he received messages from outside his camp Crame detention cell that if the peace talks would resume, the NDF would deputize its original negotiating panel composed of himself, Satur Ocampo and his wife Carolina Malay and Antonio Zumel.

Oil Price Increase, Loyalist Rallies Reported

HK2809094390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Thousands of members of militant labor unions, students and teachers associations, transport groups and other cause-oriented organization have gathered at the Liwasang Bonifacio to demand rollback of prices of petroleum products. According to a report by Vic Pambuan, the rally at Liwasang Bonifacio is taking place along with two other demonstrations at the same place: One staged by Marcos loyalists who want the government to allow the return of the Marcos family, while another rally is organized by Filipino Muslims calling for support of Saudi Arabia and for the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait.

One cause-oriented group has started marching toward Mendiola Bridge near Malacanang and may have arrived at the bridge by now. The number of demonstrators would have been higher if teachers from Central Luzon were not stopped by military authorities at the North Expressway in Bulacan province.

More on Rallies

HK2809100790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Sep 90

[By Vic Pambuan]

[Text] At this time, while our colleague Bert Silva is caught in the midst of cause-oriented groups at the corner of Legarda and Claro M. Recto Streets near Mendiola Bridge, I am right behind anti-riot policemen. Colonel Reyes has temporarily vacated his post but will be back to make a few remarks about the event going on in front of Mendiola.

The streets of Legarda and Claro M. Recto have been cordonned off and no vehicles allowed. The cause-oriented groups have brought a sea of streamers indicating their group affiliations. The banners also shouted demands for the resignation of Education Secretary Isidro Carino, condemned the increase of prices of basic commodities, as well as denunciation by the KMU [1 May Movement] for the killing of two labor leaders in Taguig.

Earlier, we saw a group of Marcos loyalists inching their way from the Post Office Building. And as they make their way out of the vicinity, this is what they were shouting:

[Begin recording] [unidentified demonstration leader] Today, on the day of the death anniversary of the great president, Filipinos have gathered together at Liwasang Bonifacio to demand justice for Filipinos. [end recording]

Meanwhile, we have also interviewed Nathaniel Santiago of the League of Filipino Students [LFS] on the group's activities today:

[Begin recording] [Santiago] Students and workers walked out of their classes and work places as part of the continuing struggle calling for the rollback of oil prices. We will press forward with our struggle especially after Secretary Macaraig hinted that there was hope for an oil price rollback. We will not give up this fight. At this time, we are still waiting for our colleagues from the Tagalog and Central Luzon region.

[Pambuan] What are your activities today? I heard that some of the students will go to the U.S. Embassy while the others will proceed to Mendiola.

[Santiago] We are still firming up plans but definitely, a group will proceed to Mendiola.

Now, we heard that 44 jeeps carrying teachers from Central Luzon to Manila have been stopped. Marchers from Laguna were similarly stopped. We are asking the policemen and military men who stopped these demonstrators to allow them to come join us because our demonstration is a peaceful one. [end recording]

Indicator Views Drop in Trade for 1st Semester

HK2709035290 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 27 Sep 90 p 3

["Indicator" column: "Net Terms of Trade"]

[Text] The country's net terms of trade with the rest of the world or the ratio of export prices to import prices dropped by 14$ or 16 index points (1972=100) in the first semester this year compared with the second semester last year.

On a year-on-year basis, the country's trade performance was also relatively unfavorable. this is shown by a decline of 3.04 index points in terms of trade from the first semester last year as the export price index dropped by 52.1 points.

During the period in review, the country did not at all gain from trade. Such can be gleaned from the trends in value of imports vis-a-vis exports. Loss in trade is also shown by the apparent increase in the country's trade deficit.

Total value of imports in the first six months this year increased by 18% from the same period last year while exports grew by only 4%.

The softening of demand for locally made goods and the still competition with other exporting countries left the country with lower export earnings for the first six months of the year. On the other hand, the country's demand for imported products has constantly been on the rise, thereby effecting lower net terms of trade.

Prices of some export commodities, such as coconut oil, was almost halved during the period in review. The higher export sales of industrial products would have helped make a turnaround in the country's trade position if not for the drastic decline in demand from Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand. In the first six months of the year, these countries bought less from the Philippines.

As a result of low agricultural production due to the drought late last year, the Philippine import bill was raised as additional shipments of corn and palay were made to sustain the fast-growing poultry and livestock business as well as the fast-growing population. Also, to improve agricultural productivity and fight the ill effects of the dry spell, the country had to resort to more importation of fertilizer.

The decline in terms of trade is also an offshoot of the deteriorating peso-dollar exchange rates which prevailed throughout the semester.

BUSINESS WORLD computation of the country's net terms of trade makes use of Philippine merchandise import and export price indices. The price index of imports increased by 115 index points last semester against the second half last year while the export price index decreased by 2.6 points.

First Semester 1990	1990	1989	1989
(in index points)	1st Sem	2nd Sem	1st Sem
Import price index	832.22	717.48	755.05
Export price index	808.93	811.49	756.83
Net Terms of Trade*	97.20	113.10	100.24

* Business World computations based on National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB) trade data.

Sharp Fall in Dollar Remittances Reported

HK2809023590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 28 Sep 90 p 1

[By staff members Johanna Son and Arleen Chipongian]

[Text] Commercial banks are unable to supply the dollars needed by the oil companies for their crude importations because of a serious drop in dollar remittances.

Bankers said yesterday the remittances had dropped to about $700 million monthly from an average $1 billion for the first half of the year, forcing the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) to increase their dollar allocation to the oil companies to 20% to approximate the amount that the old allocation of 15% (computed on $1 billion) brought them.

Still, the BAP said, its members banks could provide oil companies only $140 million a month until November, still short of the old allocation by $10 million, and just a little more by December.

The oil bill is estimated to reach $327 million next month and $981 million for the entire fourth quarter, assuming yet that crude-oil prices would average $25 a barrel.

Present prices, however, are close to $40.

The BAP estimated that banks could supply $750 million of this, with the remainder coming from the Central Bank, which would again have to dip into its dollar reserves.

In a hearing by the Senate Committee on Banks yesterday, Xavier Loinaz, BAP president, denied that the banks were withholding dollars from the oil companies. There were simply no dollars coming in, he said.

In an emergency meeting last week, the BAP decided to reduce import Letters of Credit (LCs) by 20% and stop lending to importers of non-essential commodities to accumulate enough dollars for more vital imports like crude.

Loinaz, also president of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, said BAP members would start allotting 20% of their dollars to the oil companies until yearend.

The big drop in the value of the peso-dollar exchange rate—the second biggest factor influencing local petroleum prices—was not discussed during the hearing.

Local Official Escapes Assassination Attempt

HK2809045190 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0355 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Report by Nick (no last name as heard) from Radio Ng Bayan, Davao]

[Text] This is a report from DXRP, Radyo Ng Bayan, Davao.

At about 0800 this morning, armed men entered the house of DLG [Department of Local Government] Secretary Luis Santos in Malvar Street, Davao City.

According to the San Pedro Police Station investigation, Secretary Luis Santos was standing beside Marcosa Reyes, Secretary Santos' guest, who at that time was preparing breakfast, when suddenly a gun was fired. The gun's type or calibre is still unknown. Two victims were hit. They were Marcosa Reyes, Secretary Luis Santos' guest, and Arlene Caballero, the secretary's maid. The victims were brought to the Davao Doctor's Hospital, but Marcosa Reyes was declared dead on arrival by doctors. Arlene Caballero is presently confined to the Davao Doctors Hospital.

Secretary Luis Santos escaped the bloody incident. The Davao police continue the investigation.

Bomb Threat Reported at Trade School

HK2809052190 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] A bomb threat was just received at the Philippine Trade Complex, specifically at the Philippine Trade and Training Center [PTTC] located at the corner of Buendia and Roxas Boulevard. Maria Cristina Bondoc, 36, deputy executive director of the PTTC, received a telephone call warning her that a bomb will explode between 0900 and 1200 [0100 to 0400 GMT] this morning.

We have an interview with Colonel Rogelio Domingo who responded to the scene of the bomb threat.

[Begin recording] [Domingo] All we did is evacuate the students from the center. Then we called up the EODC [expansion unknown] of the Southern Police District. The job of the policemen is to cordon off the area because we are prohibited from moving anything for fear of triggering an explosion. When the EODC, the bomb disposal team, arrived, the first thing they did was check the surroundings. Once the surroundings are declared safe, they then check the interiors. But we have evacuated the people inside the building because of the danger. Unless the bomb disposal unit declares the area safe, we will not allow anyone inside the building. However, as of 1030 [0230 GMT] this morning, the area was declared safe and the students allowed inside the building.

[Reporter] This was the third time that the PTTC received a bomb threat. What precautionary measures are being undertaken?

[Domingo] This area falls under the jurisdiction of our sub-station three and we have people patrolling the area regularly. Even if the telephone call is a hoax, we still have to treat it seriously because people's lives are at stake. [end recording]

Thailand

Minister Meets With SRV's Le Quang Dao

BK2809100090 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 28 Sep 90 p 2

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Amnuai Yotsuk met with Le Quang Dao, president of Vietnam's National Assembly, at the Foreign Ministry. The minister reported afterward that they had discussed the Cambodian problem. Vietnam agreed with Thailand that the problem should be settled as soon as possible. Thailand has made every effort and provided all the facilities. The Cambodian factions should now try to settle their own problem among themselves. As it is an internal affair of Cambodia, no one else can decide for them. The minister said Thailand has many problems of its own.

Deputy Foreign Minister Amnuai said he discussed with the Vietnamese minister the issue of Thai fishermen being siezed by Vietnam. He told the official that most of them did not know they were fishing in Vietnamese waters. Thailand asked Vietnam to lower its fine because the amount, set at U.S. $1,000 per person, is too high, and it is a great burden on the Thai Government. The fishermen themselves are too poor and have no money to pay for their freedom. Thailand also asked Vietnam to report whenever there are Thai fishermen being intercepted so that the government can arrange to take them back. Thailand also asked Vietnam to treat Thai fishermen with mercy. Le Quang Dao said he would take the message to his government.

The reporters asked Amnuai about whether there was any request from Vietnam or any plan Vietnam might have to contribute to the settlement of the Cambodian problem. Amnuai responded that Vietnam did not want to get involved in the internal affairs of Cambodia. Vietnam realized that there was no success at the first SNC meeting in Thailand. Vietnam expressed its sympathy for Thailand for all of its efforts. No one should be blamed since it is a matter of Cambodia's internal affairs, and it is useless to try to help if there is no agreement among the Cambodian people themselves.

SRV Envoy Discusses Business Ventures

BK2709112290 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 90 p 32

[By Phichai Chunsuksawat and Phonphimon Ingkhapradit]

[Text] The Thai Military Bank is seeking permission to open a branch office in Vietnam's Ho Chi Minh City while changes in Vietnam's banking laws may be considered by the end of this year, Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung told the BUSINESS POST. "Some Thai banks have representative offices in Vietnam and the next step is to allow them to have branch operations," the ambassador said in an interview.

But Thai Military Bank's director and executive advisor Supphachai Phanitchaphak gave a different version about its plan in Vietnam. Contacted by BUSINESS POST yesterday, he said it would not be for another two years before his bank formally applies to upgrade its current representative office in Ho Chi Minh City into a full branch. "Vietnam at present has no commercial banking laws. If we were to open a branch office there, we would have to conduct normal businesses such as deposit-taking and lending. Without the laws, there would be (undue) risk," Dr Supphachai said. He added that Vietnam would promulgate such laws within the end of this year.

Dr Supphachai noted that the prime objective of setting up a representative office in Vietnam is to monitor the activities of and assist Thai businessmen who are conducting business there. "The business volumes at present are not large. We have to seize the current opportunity to gain experience and develop expertise since we have not been there before," he said.

The Thai Military Bank was contacted by Vietnamese authorities to open the representative office to help support their economic restructuring plans. In November last year the Thai Military Bank opened a representative office in Laos, its first in Indochina.

Ambassador Trung said two other Thai banks have also held talks with Vietnamese officials about opening representative offices, namely the Thai Farmers Bank and more recently, the Bangkok Bank. He said the Thai Farmers Bank may open a representative office in Ho Chi Minh City, adding that negotiations were under way. Ambassador Trung said the most recent discussions were with representatives of the Bangkok Bank to open a representative office also in Ho Chi Minh City. "I try to support this idea," the ambassador said, adding "I met representatives of the Bangkok Bank some weeks ago and we discussed this issue."

The ambassador said that Vietnam still had to change its banking laws, adding that changes in the laws were discussed during the National Assembly session in June this year. He said several drafts were discussed but they had to be "reworked." The ambassador said that changes in the banking laws may be discussed again at the end of this year during the next session of the National Assembly.

Commenting on Thai-Vietnamese bilateral trade, the ambassador noted that trade was not easy, in fact, very difficult because there are so many similarities in the Thai and Vietnamese economies. "That is our real problem," he said. "We must find a niche, how can we compliment each other? That is the way," he added. The ambassador said, however, that Thai businesses could take advantage of the marked difference in wages inside Vietnam. "The average wage in Vietnam is 30 to 40 percent of Thailand. This difference opens the possibilities," he said. If there are certain products which have proven to be more costly to produce in Thailand, then people should consider moving production to Vietnam, Ambassador Trung said. "Both sides still have to go through the learning process (of trading with each other) so as to gain mutual trust," he added.

Commenting on trade and investment ties with other ASEAN countries, the envoy revealed that Vietnam and Malaysia were now discussing the possibility of cooperation in the field of rubber and palm oil production. "Malaysia now wants to raise production of rubber in Vietnam because the cost of rubber production in Malaysia is too high. Between Vietnam and Malaysia we are cooperating on this issue," he said. He said negotiations on the joint cooperation were held "recently."

The ambassador explained that in North Vietnam, where the weather is both hot and cold, the quality of rubber is better than in the south where the weather is predominantly hot. "The Malaysians have the idea to raise the yield of rubber in the North, which is of high quality," he said. He said the Malaysians not only could contribute with technology but may also invest capital.

Discussions are also being held regarding cooperation in the production of palm oil, the ambassador said, adding that both agricultural products would be developed for export.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Names New Party

BK2809031190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Sep 90 p A2

[Text] Having been teased for weeks now about being "choosy", Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut has reportedly decided to name his new political party the "Liberal Democratic Party".

For the past month, since vowing to challenge the government politically, the former military chief has annoyed many including some of his supporters by trying to publicize every procedure of the formation of his party. He was described last week as "superstitious" because, of his painstaking decision-making, by Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang, a potential political ally of the former deputy prime minister.

Chawalit urged the public recently to help him decide on one out of five proposed names for his party. Sources close to him said yesterday that Chawalit finally chose the "Liberal Democratic Party", as earlier expected.

Chawalit was in Udon Thani yesterday for another political campaign. He neither confirmed nor denied reports that he would run in the northeastern province in the next general election. Chawalit said he would allow members of his party choose their constituencies first before he would decide on where to run in the poll.

NESDB Secretary General's Views on Economy

BK2709083290 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Sep 90 p 24

["Excerpts" of interview with Phisit Phakkasem, secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board, NESDB, "published in the latest issue of THAIOIL magazine"; name of interviewer, date, place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] [THAI OIL] What are the main factors contributing to the Thai economic boom at present?

[Phisit] The high economic growth rate can be attributed to our cumulative efforts in various areas. In the past three decades Thailand has developed and improved her economic structure step-by-step based on past policies. The continuation of these various efforts has helped expand and strengthen our economy. This favourable outcome cannot be defined to any one factor alone. It represents a combination of many major factors: the continuity of government policies over the past 30 years, the Government's careful, almost conservative, administration... such as its fiscal and financial policies as well as other policies. Also our economic discipline has helped boost business confidence.

Our labour force has also been a big advantage in the past, giving us a competitive edge in the world market. Our country, with a population of about 60 million, is considered a medium-sized economy and is strategically positioned in this region in terms of geo-economy.

Another important factor is the stability of our political system and the Thai society. It's very difficult for an economy to grow in a country which lacks political and social stability.

Finally, it's because the Thai economy has been placed in the hands of the private sector and decision-making is based largely on the market system. The role of the Government in the past was limited to providing support only. It did not intervene to a large extent and allowed the market force to operate quite freely compared to other countries in this region. Whether it concerned the agricultural, industrial or service sector, the Government allowed the business sector to make decisions, which was important to the management of our human resources. These factors contributed to our economic growth. And along with this growth we have emerged as a very strong, broad-based economy. All these helped boost the confidence of investors. [passage omitted]

[THAI OIL] Apart from upgrading our human resources, what guidelines have been established for the improvement of the country's infrastructure?

[Phisit] The Government has invested in basic infrastructure such as roads and electricity, which are equally developed as in any neighbouring country. But the fact remains that demand has risen sharply. So what the Government will have to do is to abandon monopolisation. The NESDB and the Government have constantly emphasised that the private sector must be allowed a greater role in the national development. This is vital, not only in the telephone service or electricity, but almost everything. This doesn't mean privatisation of state enterprises, but instead encourages a participatory role by the private sector, such as entering into joint investment projects or arranging finance. So far, the private sector has already come in in various forms.

We cannot continue to depend on the state to increase its debt burden in order to finance infrastructure. We have to change our ways of mobilising funds and to alter the roles of the public and private sectors to respond to the need for infrastructure as quickly as possible. All developed countries have proceeded that way. Such changes are necessary. The Government can no longer be solely responsible for the development of infrastructure. The private sector will have to come in or else the response to the rising demand will be too slow.

Another factor is the administrative system. The bureaucratic system will have to be adjusted. The role of the civil servants is not that of an operator, but that of a supervisor, government officials have to lay down rules for the private sector to follow. The officials will have to work more as a supervisory body to ensure that the official policy is being followed instead of trying to do everything themselves. This is important.

So the emphasis of the 7th Plan will be liberalisation in many areas. Rules and regulations will have to be relaxed, streamlined or amended. The private sector doesn't ask for much... they only want some of the restrictions to be loosened a little so they can breathe easier. [passage omitted on industrial development trends]

[THAIOIL] If such trends continue, what will be their impact on industrial locations?

[Phisit] In the assembly stage, industrial factories are usually located close to ports and consumers. In the past our industrial plants were situated close to Bangkok because the ports were there and the majority of consumers were Bangkokians. But Bangkok will no longer be a viable location for industries due to traffic congestion and high production cost. Bangkok in the year 2000 will be management and information centres only. The manufacturing sector will be gradually moved out to the areas around Bangkok...then further out to new economic zones.

The decentralisation trend will be influenced by geographical factors and advantages in terms of raw materials and labour. At present, factories are moving out of Bangkok because of economic forces. So what the Government must do is to speed things up. The Board of Investment is working to adjust its promotion procedures. In the future, promotion is likely to be applied generally based on the tax system rather than by giving promotional privileges on a case-by-case basis. It may be an automatic promotion applicable to every case. The Government, for example, has already established policy guidelines for the reduction of import duty on machinery from 60 percent to 40 percent. If there is an across-the-board cut to 10-15 percent, industries of any scale will benefit equally; especially medium- and small-sized industries which are located in the provinces. Also, we must promote industries which rely on high technology, which encourage a transfer of technology, or which are in line with government policies, such as petrochemicals for example. So industrial incentives will be a major factor in the promotion of indusrial decentralisation.

Next are the new industrial zones. The Government must build up infrastructure outside of Bangkok... like the Eastern Seaboard or Southern Seaboard. If international airports are constructed in Ubon, Chiang Rai and Chiang Mai, they will become integral parts of infrastructure that will attract industries which prefer to ship their products out of the country directly. Therefore, I believe that policies on infrastructure, industrial incentives, land prices and labour cost will be the main factors influencing the relocation of industrial factories away from Bangkok within five or 10 years.

[THAIOIL] What will be the limitations of this industrial decentralisation to different parts of the country?

[Phisit] It must be properly promoted to ensure that industries relocated to the provinces will be concentrated in specific zones such as industrial estates or they will be scattered all over the place. A good way to manage them is to put them in suitable locations, with efficient waste control. So it is important to promote both state- and privately-owned industrial estates. Also, good infrastructure management will be necessary.

Secondly, land zoning is a must, otherwise there will be an invasion by industrial factories into rich agricultural land, such as well-irrigated areas. This is important, at least for our security of food supply.

[THAIOIL] What will be the direction of the Government's energy policy?

[Phisit] The National Energy Policy Committee, which is chaired by the prime minister and of which I am secretary, is trying to deregulate energy-related activities to encourage more competition which will lead to favourable pricing and services. Therefore, we will try to deregulate all energy-related activities... electricity, oil, refineries, retailing. Our market is big enough to accommodate more participants.

In additional, we will have to ease our energy management policy to allow the market mechanism to work as much as possible. The Government should not intervene in many areas. We will not be able to do much in the area of hydropower unless we decide to develop the Mekong or Salween river basin. Another potential course is to cooperate with our neighbouring countries in the area of energy development. As for gas and oil sources, they are doing fairly well. But we must be careful about how to make optimum use of our natural gas. However, the supply is not likely to be sufficient. Besides oil imports, there is coal which will be required for electricity generation and for factory use. We need high grade coal with a low sulphur content. Our lignite has a very high sulphur content which presents environmental problems. The quality of life and the environment will have a growing influence on the pattern of the country's energy use in the future.

We should also consider nuclear energy because it is clean and will not cause immediate pollution problems. The Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand is still studying this matter.

Therefore, the whole picture is: One, our energy sources are sufficient. Two, there must be deregulation. Three, we need a good energy mix. And four, we need to keep the ecological balance. [passage omitted]

Diplomatic Relations Established With Chad

BK2809101490 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Announcement from the Prime Minister's Office]

[Text] Being desirous of promoting friendly relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Chad Republic, the Thai and Chad governments have agreed to establish normal diplomatic relations beginning 28 September and to exchange ambassadors in the future.

Announced on 28 September 1990.

[Signed] General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister

Guinean Arrested on Drug Trafficking Charges

BK2809061390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Sep 90 p A4

[Text] Narcotics police arrested an African man yesterday and seized 1.2 kilogrammes of heroin at the Northern Bus Terminal on Phahonyothin Road.

Police found lumps of high-grade heroin stuffed inside almost 150 condoms while searching the suitcase of Pascal Conde, 36, a Guinean national, after he got off a bus from Chiang Mai, the deputy secretary general of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Phayon Phansi, told a press conference.

The suspect said he planned to depart for Belgium via Singapore and police believe that he was planning to swallow the packaged heroin before he left, Phayon said. Earlier this week, eight other Africans were arrested and 8.5 kilogrammes of heroin seized from them in separate operations in Chiang Mai, he said. Police are hunting for a suspect they believe to be the remaining member of the gang.

Ninety-five Africans have been arrested on drug trafficking charges in the past two years.

Police Seize Large Quantity of Weapons in Raids

BK2809063790

[Editorial Report] Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English on 28 September reports on page 1 that Crime Suppression Division [CSD] commander Major General Rungrot Yamakakuh has questioned two suspects, Amnuai Pramuan and Parinya Phanthong, as CSD police displayed a large quantity of war weapons and ammunition seized in two separate raids in Prachin Buri and Chanthaburi Provinces on 26 September.

It reports that nine people were arrested in connection with the seized arms, which include 13 rounds of 82-mm mortar shells, 3 boxes of RPG propeller charge, 3 M60 machine guns, 162 rounds of M79 grenades, 1 AK-47 rifle, 109 rounds of M16 ammunition, 13,910 baht cash and many other articles.

Vietnam

Nguyen Co Thach To Meet With Baker 29 Sep

BK2809100290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] On the morning of 27 September, Margaret Tutwiler, spokeswoman for the U.S. Department of State, issued a statement announcing that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker will meet with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in New York on 29 September to discuss the Cambodian issue and questions of mutual interests. The U.S. spokeswoman stressed: This will be the fourth meeting between U.S. and Vietnamese officials since Secretary Baker announced on 17 July the U.S. intention to hold a direct dialogue with Vietnam on Cambodia. It will also be the highest level meeting between the two countries so far.

Asian, Western Investors Visit, Meet Officials

BK2709122490 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 27—A delegation of the "Young Presidents' Organization" is visiting Vietnam to sound out possibilities for investment and business in Vietnam.

The delegation which arrived here on Sept 22, led by Christopher F. Bruton, director of Dataconsult Ltd and representative of Business International in Vietnam. It includes presidents, directors and high-ranking [as received] Philippines, Australia, Indonesia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Holland, Britain, the United States of America and Canada.

"Ventures in Vietnam" is the main subject of the visit whose itinerary includes Hanoi, Haiphong, Quang Ninh Province, Ho Chi Minh City, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone.

While in Hanoi, members of the delegation met with officials of the Office of the Council of Ministers, the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Trade.

At a meeting held at the government guest house on Tuesday with the delegation on the investment situation in Vietnam, Nguyen Mai, vice chairman of the State Committee for Cooperation and Investment, informed his guests that 190 joint ventures had been licenced in Vietnam with a total capital of $1.3 billion. He said that Vietnam was prepared to confer with each foreign prospective investor on issues concerned and that, under Vietnam's law on foreign investment, the profit percentage gained from ventures in Vietnam would be equal or even higher than that in other regional countries.

Philippine Delegation Visits Khan Hoa Province

BK2809024190 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 27—A delegation of the Municipal Council of Quezon (The Philippines) led by Mayor Brigizo R. Simon visited Vietnam's Central Coastal Province of Khanh Hoa.

While there, the Philippine delegation held talks with the People's Committee of the host province. The two sides signed documents relating to the bilateral cooperation in the economic, cultural, educational, health care, scientific, technical and sports fields.

Under the documents, Quezon will grant credits to Khanh Hoa Province with preferential terms to help the latter implement its economic projects including the expansion of Cam Ranh-Ba Ngoi seaport, the enhancement of air and sea transport capacity, joint ventures on agro-sylvi-pisciculture, and the upgrading of tourist hotels.

The Philippine guests toured a number of economic establishments, historical and scenic places in Nha Trang City and other localities in Khanh Hoa Province.

General Vo Nguyen Giap Leaves China for Home

BK2709125490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Text] According to Beijing Radio, General Vo Nguyen Giap left Beijing for home on 26 September via Nanning City, Guangxi.

He was seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qi Huaiyuan and officials of the Vietnamese Embassy in China.

Hoang Lien Son Border Trade With PRC Rises

BK2809020390 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 26—Vietnam's northern border province of Hoang Lien Son has over the past two years increased cross-border trade with the neighbouring Chinese province of Yunnan to a turn-over of six billion Vietnamese dong, according to incomplete figures provided by the provincial statistics office.

Hoang Lien Son and China's Yunnan have a common border line of 200 kilometres punctuated with six exit points and cross-border trading activities are conducted mainly on a locality-to-locality basis whereas trading activities between state-run economic units of both countries are still kept at a very low level. It was reported that the trade turn-over on the Chinese side is worth the same.

Hoang Lien Son Province is going to send an economic delegation to Yunnan soon at the invitation of the Yunnan administration to explore the market and the possibilities to increase the volume of goods exchange between the two provinces, as well as to discuss effective measures on cooperation in maintaining public order and security along the common border.

Sports Minister Meets PRC Officials in Beijing

BK2809023490 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 27—Tran Hoan, minister of culture, information, sports and tourism, who is in Beijing as a guest of honour at the current 11th Asian Games, has had working sessions with senior Chinese officials.

The Chinese officials included the chairman of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the minister of broadcasting, television and cinematography, and the minister of culture. The two sides compared notes on [the] situation and experience of branches concerned of their respective countries.

The Chinese side acclaimed Vietnam's active contributions to the 11th Asiad, thus promoting the solidarity and friendship among Asian countries, especially between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

For his part, Minister Tran Hoan expressed thanks to the Chinese Government and people and the Asiad's Organizing Committee for having created favourable conditions for the Vietnam's presence at the games [which] was a further demonstration of its wish for the normalization of the traditional relations between Vietnam and China in general and the physical culture and sports cooperation in particular.

TASS Interviews Vo Chi Cong in Hanoi

BK2809035590 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Sep 90 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Vo Chi Cong, Council of State chairman, by TASS correspondent based in Hanoi; date not given]

[Text] [TASS] Could you, Mr. Chairman, give your observation on the significance of the August 1945 Revolution and its historical lessons in implementing the renovation policy set forth by the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress?

[Vo Chi Cong] The August Revolution is an extremely important event marking a great turning point in Vietnam's history and exerting a profound and great impact on the oppressed people's anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation.

The August Revolution was successful, because the first people's democratic state was formed in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese people have entered a new era of the nation—the era of independence, freedom, and socialism.

The August Revolution has left for our people many very valuable historical lessons, the application of which is still deeply felt.

To successfully implement the comprehensive renovation undertaking set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress, the communists and people of Vietnam must learn by heart the following basic principles.

First, the decisive factor for the success of the August Revolution in particular and for the victory of the entire revolutionary undertaking of the Vietnamese people in general is the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh. The party has defined a correct line for directing the revolution and has always held high the banner of national independence and socialism. The party has attached itself closely to the people and has always strived for self-renovation and the renewal of leadership to ensure its role as a political vanguard brigade in society.

Second, the revolution is the people's cause. To build and defend socialism, we must put into full play the great potential of the different social classes and people of all walks of life, thus creating the combined strength of the national community on the basis of the worker-peasant-socialist-intellectual alliance. It is imperative to meet the essential interests of the people and to harmoniously combine various interests, trying to link the rights of citizens with their duty.

Third, as the people have risen up and sacrified their blood and bones to regain power, it is necessary to unceasingly preserve, build up, and consolidate the revolutionary administration and to ensure that all our national power rests with the people. We must make sure that our state is of the people, by the people, and for the people. The state must promote the people's right to mastery, realize social democracy, and constantly enforce socialist law.

Fourth, all successes of the Vietnamese revolution are inseparable from the militant solidarity, cooperation, and mutual assistance among the three countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; from the militant solidarity, comprehensive cooperation, and great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union; from the enthusiastic assistance of China and other socialist countries; and also from the positive support of all forces of national independence, democracy, and peace the world over.

[TASS] What tasks are regarded as the most complicated in the current stage of the Vietnamese revolution? In your view, what essential conditions should we have to ensure the successful implementation of these tasks?

[Vo Chi Cong] The task of our entire party and people in the initial stage of the transition to socialism is to make the people prosperous and the country powerful, and to enable the people to lead a bountiful and happy life in a society where the right to mastery truly rests with the people.

In the period ahead, from now until the year 2000, the already-defined tasks will continue to accelerate the process of comprehensive renovation in line with the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress, consolidate and develop the initial results of great importance obtained from the course of revolution over the past three years, overcome with determination all shortcomings and errors and promptly settle the urgent socioeconomic problems specified by the party Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenums.

We are determined to firmly maintain our political stability to achieve socioeconomic development, gradually overcome difficulties, and improve the people's lives, thus creating conditions for the success of the renovation undertaking.

Renovation is a revolution actually taking place in each person, in the entire party, and on a national scale. It is necessary to effect a comprehensive renovation in varous domains—economic, political, ideological, cultural, and social—to do away with the old thinking and old work methods and to disassociate ourselves from the lifestyle that restricts development and dynamism. We emphasize carrying out renovation in the economic field while stepping up renovation in the political field, broadening democracy in social life, renovating all the essence and work methods of the party and the state as well as of various mass organizations, renovating organizational and personnel-related work, and vigorously promoting democracy and the people's positivness and creativity.

All create a large amount of work that is very difficult and complicated. There is no ready-made model for this kind of work. We must do it while learning and drawing on experience from it. It is most important that we continue to carry out effectively the renovation undertaking. The key factor for successful implementation is to renovate party leadership, trying to make the party steadfast and promoting the close relationship between party and people.

We are determined to attain new successes in preparation for the Seventh Party Congress to be held in mid-1991.

[TASS] How do you, comrade, think of the role and position of the Vietnamese state against the backdrop of the rapid changes in the current international situation?

[Vo Chi Cong] Currently we are facing eventful and very complex developments in the international situation. Reactionary and imperialist forces are striving to capitalize on the internal difficulties of socialist and Third World countries to oppose and sabotage them. The struggle to protect and develop socialism is raging fiercely.

The communists and people of Vietnam are convinced that socialism will certainly overcome these trials and gradually surmount difficulties to continue its advancement. The struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, in spite of many difficulties ahead, will surely continue to develop. Its growth is irrepressible.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam will continue to broaden and strengthen its friendship and all-round cooperation with various fraternal countries, especially the Soviet Union, and will enhance the solidarity of socialist internationalism. The Vietnamese people have been, are, and will eternally be a reliable friend in promoting mutual assistance and support in the world revolutionary movement for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

The greatest interests of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its foreign policy is to contribute to maintaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, to broaden international relations, and create favorable conditions for realizing the renovation and leading the country forward.

It is Vietnam's desire to broaden its relations of friendship and cooperation with all nations on the basis of respect for each other's national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality and mutual benefit.

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day, on behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Vietnamese people, I would like to express my profound gratitude to the Communist Party, the government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for the enthusiastic support and the great and effective assistance in the pure spirit of socialist internationalism they have given to the revolutionary undertaking of the Vietnamese people.

May our fraternal friendship be unbreakable and the militancy and all-round cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics be constantly consolidated and developed.

Nguyen Van Linh Congratulates Bulgaria's Lilov

BK2809030190 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 27—Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh yesterday sent his congratulations to Aleksander Lilov on his re-election as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party.

His message sends the wish that the friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries further consolidates and develops.

Article on Improving Quality of Youth Union

BK2709141390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Sep 90

[From the press review]

[Text] The TIEN PHONG [Vanguard] weekly carries an article on efforts to improve the quality and quantity of members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU].

According to a report by the HCMCYU Central Committee, reduction in union membership reached tens of thousands annually. During the first six months of this year, the reduction was almost 500,000 [figure as heard] for 29 provinces and municipalities.

Delegates to the recent symposium on how to increase HCMCYU membership agreed on a six-point program which includes efforts to renovate union activities—from now to the upcoming sixth national HCMCYU congress—to recruit more members, to seriously carry out the youth's obligation, and to protect youth's interests.

Do Muoi Speaks Against Smugglers, Contraband

BK2809081990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Sep 90

["Text" of message from Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on measures to be taken against smugglers and their means of transportation; date not given]

[Text] Smugglers have recently resorted to various means to transport contraband goods. They tend to import the contraband without first getting an import permit. To end and promptly deal with this situation, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has sent the following message to various special teams in charge of fighting smuggling:

—As for imports without permits, these goods must be regarded as contraband whether or not they are banned or have been categorized as promotional goods. It is necessary to confiscate both the contraband and the vehicles used to transport them—be they trucks, passenger cars, military vehicles, sedans, etc...

—With regard to contraband-carrying vehicles with a large number of passengers, efforts must be made to avoid inconveniencing the passengers.

—Regarding large river- and sea-going vessels, the owners shall face heavy punishment if they are found to be involved in smuggling.

It is necessary to bring units found guilty of smuggling to court. They should not be pardoned even after they have payed fines for evading the import tax.

Responsible organs shall not issue import permits for smuggled goods, whether or not they belong to central or local companies. Any organ that grants such a permit shall be regarded as abetting smugglers and shall be subjected to legal prosecution.

The Ministry of Commerce shall deal with this issue strictly.

N.V.L. Urges Severe Punishment for Smugglers

BK2509075690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Sep 90

["Some Opinions on Smuggling Suppression" by Comrade N.V.L.—read by announcer]

[Text] The three production programs—grain and foodstuffs, consumer goods, and goods for export—are gaining impetus in their development. For this reason, our people's lives are becoming less and less difficult. To keep proceeding in this welcome direction, our cadres and people throughout the country must practice the utmost economization by saving every cent of foreign currency and each ounce of gold whenever possible. Gold and hard foreign currency must be used to import raw materials, fuel, fertilizer, insecticides, cotton, iron and steel, equipment, spare parts, oil, and so forth, to serve the three production programs. The more we produce and export, the better our people's living conditions will become. If we use hard foreign currency and gold to import, or worse still, to smuggle in luxury goods on a large scale, where are we going to find foreign currency and gold for the importation of raw materials and fuel in 1991 to serve the three production programs? What will become of our national economy and our people's livelihood then?

It is my earnest hope that some organs from the center to the localities and that some people who, for the sake of their short-sighted parochial and individualistic interests, are smuggling in banned goods or condoning and helping in trafficking, will now wake up to reality. It is also my earnest wish that responsible organs be even more active and punish even more severely those individuals and agencies still engaged in smuggling large amounts of highly priced banned goods.

Song Be Province Builds New Economic Zones

BK2609103790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 90

[Text] The state has decided to provide Song Be Province with 300 million dong this year to build four new economic zones in the districts of Dong Phu, Phuoc Long, and Tan Yen.

Although only 35 percent of the fund has been received so far, the province has sent 650 families of 2,450 persons—including 1,600 workers—to these districts to build new economic zones.

Symposium Held on Consumer Goods Production

BK2509092390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 22 Sep 90

[Text] The Ministry of Light Industry recently held a symposium in Hanoi on the production of consumer goods. Nearly 50 delegates attended including college professors, doctors, doctor candidates, and cadres in charge of scientific research and managerial work in various central sectors, colleges, research institutes, and unions of production and import-export establishments belonging to the Ministry of Light Industry.

Comrade Dang Vu Chu, minister of light industry, highlighted some achievements recorded by the light industry sector in the past and emphasized a number of remaining problems that hindered the pace of consumer goods production. Opinions voiced by various delegates, based on the guidelines presented by the ministers, affirmed that in the past, despite the numerous difficulties it had to face, the Vietnamese consumer goods industry, especially the consumer goods industrial branches directly managed by the Ministry of Light Industry, had made significant progress and proved itself capable of competing with similar imported commodities.

Many views expressed at the symposium also showed concern about the new situation facing our consumer goods industry. If no vigorous progress is made, especially in the quality of products, this industry will be hard pressed to meet rising demands in both quantity and quality and to carve a niche for itself in both domestic and foreign markets. In the face of the massive influx of foreign goods, aside from the efforts of production establishments to make headway, it is necessary to continue proposing that the state establish more effective and positive policies and measures to protect local goods and to help production establishments end their present deadlock.

Dao Duy Tung Attends Rural Development Seminar

BK2609123190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Sep 90

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam correspondent, on 20-21 September, NHAN DAN, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the Central Committee for Agriculture, and the Vietnam Peasants Association jointly organized a seminar on linking economic development strategies with social development strategies in the rural areas and on transferring technology to support goods production by peasant families. Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the Political Bureau, attended the seminar.

Some 30 reports focused on three issues: application of technical advances to goods production by peasant families; linking economic development strategies with social development strategies in the countryside; and cooperatives' role in controlling, managing, and guiding the implementation of the contract system based on Resolution 10.

Speaking at the seminar, Comrade Dao Duy Tung praised NHAN DAN for taking the initiative in organizing the seminar and took into consideration all opinions that managers and scientists had gathered from real life situations to help shed more light on the issues mentioned. He suggested that NHAN DAN carry a special column on these issues to enable leaders, managers, and scientists to contribute more views to the issues already addressed by the seminar. In this way, better conditions for the state to formulate appropriate policies will exist.

Do Muoi Sends Message to Flashflood Victims

BK2809105290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] On learning that a heavy flash flood had caused large losses, both in human lives and property, to the people of Bac Thong, Na Ri, Cho Don, Dinh Hoa, and Phu Luong districts, Thai Nguyen city, and nearby areas, Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi has conveyed a message of heartfelt sympathy from the Council of Ministers to the multiethnic people, cadres, and combatants of the areas affected by the natural calamity.

Chairman Do Muoi has asked the Bac Thai Provincial People's Committee to concentrate their leadership efforts on overcoming the aftermath of the natural calamity and on stabilizing production and the people's lives.

Australia

Australian Envoy Interviewed on Burma Situation

BK2709125290 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Myanmar's [Burma's] military rulers have threatened further repression if antigovernment demonstrators continue to cause instability. The warning broadcast on state-run Yangon [Rangoon] radio came after recent disturbances in the country's second largest city, Mandalay. There have also been reports of widespread arrests of members of the opposition. More from Radio Australia's Tom Vale.

[Begin recording] [Vale] The State Law and Order Restoration Council, or SLORC as it has become known, has ruled Myanmar since the military seized control two years ago, and it has consistently refused to hand over power despite the main opposition, the National League for Democracy [NLD], winning an overwhelming victory in the elections five months ago. This refusal to transfer power has led to increasing discontent in the country, especially among monks and students. Security measures have been tightened. But will the military be able to keep the lid on the unrest indefinitely?

Australia's ambassador to Myanmar, Geoff Allen.

[Allen] My only instinct at the moment is probably yes. The Army as I mentioned is taking a fairly intimidatory stance around the countryside, unlike 1988, when in fact the Army stood back and allowed the demonstrations to gather momentum. This time that is not happening. The Army is determined not to allow the law and order situation to be challenged in any way, and the fact that the demonstrations which have occurred... [changes thought] the small demonstrations which have occurred up in Mandalay have not spread throughout the country would tend to suggest that the military tactics at the moment are being successful.

[Vale] The NLD charismatic leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, who has now been under house arrest for more than a year, and other senior members of the opposition have also been detained. With the arrest and the inability of the NLD to convince the military to give up power, there is concern whether the opposition can hold together long enough to take over government.

[Allen] We have a feeling here that the NLD may never really get to enjoy the fruits of its election result. The SLORC plan seems to be that they will only transfer power to a strong government formed under a new constitution. But if you look at the words very closely it does imply that under a new constitution there could be a different system which will require new elections. So, it could be that the electoral victory that the NLD has won may be little bit more than cosmetic and that the next civilian government, even when one is formed, will be drawn from a dramatically different or very different group of elected representatives. [end recording]

Fiji

Government Establishes Intelligence Service

BK2709013490 Hong Kong AFP in English 2309 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Text] Suva, Sept 27 (AFP)—Fiji's caretaker government has set up a new intelligence service with wide-ranging powers to search people and premises, open mails and tap telephones.

Details released Wednesday of a decree gazetted September 21 said members of the new Fiji Intelligence Service [FIS] will make forecasts and reports on order and internal security in this tiny South Pacific island nation of 727,000 people. The decree said the FIS will report on matters "affecting maintenance of good order in the country, combatting of sedition, sabotage and provision of warnings of potential military attacks or armed incursions into the country".

The FIJI TIMES newspaper Thursday said the decree gives the civil servant members of the National Security Service powers to enter premises to install, maintain or recover telephone listening devices. While the decree allows officials to search people and premises with warrants issued by the prime minister, who will be chairman of a national security council comprising the deputy prime minister, attorney general and ministers for justice, defence, police and finance [sentence as received].

The FIS will report to an Intelligence Advisory Committee, which in turn will act as a secretariat to the National Security Council. The committee will include government permanent secretaries, heads of departments, executives of statutory bodies and state-owned corporations.

The Fiji Intelligence Service, which will also do "specific studies on request" from the government, will be headed by a director, to be appointed by the president on advice of the prime minister.

With a warrant, FIS members can open personal letters, inspect postal articles and make copies of them.

The decree stipulates that where FIS employees are obstructed fines of up to 200 Fijian dollars (140 U.S.) or 12 months imprisonment could be imposed. It makes it an offence to reveal the identity of staff of the service, incurring fines of up to 1,000 Fijian dollars (700 U.S.) or a 12 month sentence.

The new decree comes exactly two months after the caretaker regime, installed by the army after its two coups in 1987, adopted a new racially-weighted constitution. The new constitution which discriminates against ethnic Indians also has a special clause which gives wide powers to government to over-rule other guarantees on basic freedoms in event of a perceived threat to the security of the nation. It provides for the posts of president, prime minister, army commander and police commissioner to be reserved for native Fijians who number about 352,000 slightly higher than the population of ethnic Indians.

After the discovery here of large caches of Soviet-made arms, smuggled illegally by Indians in May, 1988, the government enforced a stiff internal security decree. It was later partially repealed.

Opposition Sees No Need

BK2809022790 Hong Kong AFP in English 1347 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] Suva, Sept 27 (AFP)—The opposition here said Thursday Fiji was unlikely to face a security threat from within or without and did not need an internal intelligence force. Opposition leader Adi Kuini Bavadra said a government decision to set up a national intelligence agency "is a concern to me and my party because it interferes with privacy and basic freedom of people."

The government appeared "anxious about a security threat from outside or within but that is ill-conceived because I don't think any world power would contemplate invading such a small Pacific nation," she said.

The widow of Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra who was ousted by the army in 1987, Adi Kuini said the military-backed caretaker regime was insulting the army's intelligence unit by setting up a separate agency.

Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara's government issued a decree on September 21, published Wednesday, outlining the setting up of the Fiji intelligence service with sweeping powers to search people and premises, open mail and tap telephones.

The intelligence agency would be "a waste of public funds," she said. "Our social services are crying out for basic needs; we don't have plasters and bandages in hospitals. Schools, social welfare are not up to standard and such spending of public funds shows a lack of concern by this unelected and unaccountable government," the opposition leader said.

Rabuka on Politics, Ties With France, UK

BK2309133490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Sep 90 p 6

[Report on interview with Major-General Sitiveni Rabuka by Roger Moreau in Suva at Queen Elizabeth barracks, headquarters of Fiji military forces; date not given—portions in quotation marks are statements by Rabuka]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] "On balance, it would have been better all round if the military had hung on to power a while longer after the second coup (in September 1987), but the pressure on me (presumably from the Chiefs and politicians) was simply too great.

"The Indians are a pain in the side. They are responsible for making Fiji a two-nation state. Still, after 150 years, they refuse to assimilate. Despite protestations to the contrary, retain their caste system. Perpetuate the practice of the two monolithic groups and have striven to make theirs the dominant one economically.

"And then in April 1987 they had taken over the reins of political powers as well to reduce the indigenous Fijian to the level of a second-class citizen in his own country. At that moment it became necessary to protect the special rights of the Fijians who had actually become a majority in their own land. And so I acted. Christianity versus Hinduism."

He refers—uncharacteristically vague for the first time—to a serious potential military threat from the outside and it takes no great imaginative leap to focus directly on India as this potential aggressor. The mind has difficulty in taking this in. Military men can brainwash themselves without the slightest trouble into believing that Hong Kong is about to invade Red China next Tuesday morning.

"What is necessary," the general says with emphasis, "is for us to have a firm defence pact with another power in the Pacific. In this area, we only have two: the United States, because of the way they feel about the coup, can be ruled out. That leaves France. And, in fact, only France has come forward, including, quite recently, an arrangement for its Navy based in Tahiti to patrol our coast. This removes an enormous burden from our shoulders."

Question: It is easy to see what Fiji gets out of a military alliance pact with France but, what, in your opinion, are the benefits to France?

"If it's in the interests of France that we solidify our relationship, so be it. They will help us with the security of this country. It will be good for us."

And France's reasons, General?

"There could be many reasons. But cooperation now between France and Fiji is an established fact. On a broader scale, we would welcome French participation in setting up new light industries in Fiji and access to its technological expertise to get our industrial potential off the ground. Yes, we would welcome that."

Question: Is there anything about the French that stands out in your opinion?

"The way they stick their finger up at the rest of the world," he makes the appropriate gesture, "when they consider their best interests are involved. The way they say and do what they damn well please."

As opposed to?

"Britain would be a good example. A country which it seems to me is turned in on itself—all guns pointed outward. Fortress Britain. Eager to conform. A country you might say that has lost its will to independent action."

Qeustion: Despite that bearing in mind Fiji's long association with first Empire and then Commonwealth—would you not have been happier, emotionally that is, if Mrs Thatcher had come forward with support instead of President Francois Mitterrand?

"The short answer is Yes because of the many indefinables, not least a community of language and military traditions. But it did not work out that way. Perhaps some countries lose their role in life... Don't stand up straight any more.

"But the essential point is that we are very grateful for the friends we do have and who did come forward. Let's face it, the French don't seem to give a damn about world opinion—they simply do what they consider pragmatic at the time—and if that includes helping Fiji, then all well and good. What do they say? No man is an island. No man... no nation can exist in a vacuum. We all need friends."

Question: And the future direction for Fiji, General? Military—possibly technological/industrial assistance from France? Continuing, sizeable—not to say massive—Japanese investment in real-estate and tourism?

"Yes."

Question: Could not both prove in the nature of a double-edged sword?

"Yes." A moment of hesitation. "It's up to us, is't it? To accept what's good and reject the rest." [passage omitted]

The general himself has said that a third coup is unlikely as it would completely destroy the credibility of the army, which would rule that out as a way to the top.

Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara vouchsafes that he will not be a candidate in the election generally expected to take place by the end of next year. Even should the 70-year-old Premier retire this in no way opens the door for Rabuka. A crushing reversal when recently standing for the chairmanship of the Fiji Rugby Union indicated that the groundswell of his popularity is far more military than civilian. [passage omitted]

Papua New Guinea

Narakobi Discusses 'Crisis' on Bougainville

BK2709072090 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Text] A senior Papua New Guinea Cabinet minister has warned that rebel-held Bougainville could become Papua New Guinea's Northern Ireland if the secessionist crisis is not resolved. In an interview in Port Moresby, the attorney general, Mr. Narakobi, referred the troubled British province of Northern Ireland where the Army has a permanently established presence.

He said a similar situation was possible on Bougainville if the peace process failed. Mr. Narakobi says however the national government which sent in troops and regained control of Buka Island off the northern tip of Bougainville last Friday had not exhausted all avenues available to it.

He called on the Bougainville Revolutionary Army [BRA] leaders, Mr. Francis Ona and Mr. Sam Kauona to head their delegation at the next round of talks. The premier of the suspended North Solomons Provincial Government, Mr. Joseph Kabui, led the rebel delegation at the first round.

Mr. Narakobi added there were indications the BRA was building up its strength at Arawa, the main town on Bougainville and a further confrontation between troops and rebels could not be ruled out.

PM Says Pacific Nations Given Lowest Priority

BK2509093490 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Sep 90

[Text] Papua New Guinea's prime minister [PM], Mr. Rabbie Namaliu, told the general assembly that for a long time the interest and well-being of South Pacific countries have been accorded the lowest priority by the world's military and economic powers.

The Pacific News Service, in a dispatch from New York, quotes Mr. Namaliu as saying Papua New Guinea was vitally concerned about the Pacific, and like other countries in the region, wish to develop under conditions of peace and security. He said most Pacific nations depended on a small number of marine and agricultural products for their livelihood and export incomes, and for this reason, had devised conventions to protect the environment.

These included the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, the Convention for the Protection of the Environment and its Natural Resources. Mr. Namaliu said Papua New Guinea therefore strongly deplored French nuclear testing in the South Pacific and the dumping of toxic waste which threatened the region's fragile ecosystem. He also condemned what he called the wanton exploitation of the region's resources as occurred with driftnet fishing and expressed concern about global warming.